FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 7, 1862. [NO. 2[illegible]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

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Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 30th inst.

The Battles Friday & Saturday.

Glorious Succession of Confederate Victories!

The right wing of the enemy having been driven from its advanced positions, near Mechanicsville, on Friday morning, fell back upon its stronger works in the direction of the centre. Gen. Stonewall Jackson was bearing down upon them with invincible energy, supported in front by Gen. A. P. Hill's Division, when Longstreet's Division was ordered, about four o'clock in the afternoon, down the north bank of the Chickahominy, to follow up the advance of Hill's Division on the main batteries of the enemy at the mill beyond Gaines' cross roads. The Division (Longstreet's,) halted by the Chickahominy, and Gen Pickett's Brigade was detached as an advance to support Gen. Hill's assault, the latter being then engaged in a terrific fight in front of the works in view. Upon reaching the scene, Pickett's Brigade was ordered to support a battery which was then playing upon the enemy, who were returning a hot fire upon Gen. Hill's left. The brigade was then ordered to charge, which being accomplished, resulted in the repulse of the enemy. An Alabama and a Mississippi regiment came up to the support of the brigade, when the latter were ordered to fall; the Alabamians and Mississippians then charged over them upon the enemy, and the brigade rose again and followed.

The charge now became desperate, and never were such harassing difficulties encountered and successfully overcome. Our men found themselves suddenly charging upon the enemy in a dense wood, forming a portion of an extensive swamp, which presented somewhat the appearance of the pit of a theatre, surrounded by a ditch five feet wide by five feet deep, while on the opposite side, the mud of the marsh was knee deep, over which arose the hill, upon which the enemy's batteries were placed. At the foot of the hill the enemy had erected a parterre of infantry works, and another at the top, overlooking it, and also one on the edge of a ravine on the left of the brow of the hill. A battery was stationed in the ravine, while three others, in two tiers, ribbed the front of the hill, the whole presenting a fire upon our forces which told with terrible effect.

But our troops rushed on, crossed the swamp, the field officers having dismounted from their horses, it being impossible to carry them on, and charged upon the foremost batteries. In the first essay, the brigade and its support were repulsed; in the second they paused and laid down. The 4th Texas, and several North and South Carolina regiments came up; the rest of Hill's Division was pressing on, and Longstreet's was rapidly approaching the scene of conflict. The third charge was made, and the battery was taken. The number engaged in this charge was not more than 4,500, while that of the enemy on the ground numbered about 10,000, comprising Gen. Porter's Division. Our supports now came up, and secured the possession of the hill, capturing many prisoners. The enemy's cavalry made an attempt to retake the position, but were repulsed, and fled precipitately. As our troops gained the brow of the hill Gen. Jackson appeared on our left, about 400 yards off, just completing his irresistible storm on the enemy's right flank, and aiding materially in securing the position then in the possession of our forces.

The general engagement, closing with this brilliant finale, brought into the field 40,000 Confederates and 50,000 Federals.

The enemy was pursued for some distance out, when they finally disappeared, it being now eight o'clock at night, and our men, commended by their officers for their gallantry, and flushed with victory, were content to stop upon the field of their success and rest for the night. We regret to learn that our loss was very severe. It is estimated that in killed and wounded, Gen. Pickett's Brigade lost from 40 to 50 per cent. Such daring, such sacrifices, were never before made before the altar of liberty.

Among the lost of Pickett's Brigade, were Col. Withers, 18th Va., mortally wounded in the breast; Gen. Pickett wounded in the arm, severely, but not dangerously; Maj. Wilson, 28th Va., wounded in the leg and side; Capt. Spessard, 28th Va., disabled; Capt. Robertson, of the same, in the breast, but not seriously; Capt. Nelson, 28th, reported killed, but believed to be a mistake. The total loss of the 28th Virginia alone amounted to about sixty per cent. of its whole force engaged.

We have been unable to gather the full particulars of our loss, nor that of the enemy, except so far as we learn from our prisoners, who represent their loss as very severe.

Two regiments, captured during the day, the 11th Pennsylvania and the 4th New Jersey, about 600 in all, together with their officers, reached the city about ten o'clock Saturday morning, and were quartered in the Libby and Greaner's Prisons.

Portions of several Federal Brigades were also captured on various parts of the field, and among them were large numbers of field and company officers. There arrived in the city at an early hour on Saturday, Brig. Gen. John F. Reynolds, of Illinois; Brig. Gen. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia,) and Capt. C. Kingsbury, Jr., aid to Gen. Reynolds. Several Colonels also arrived at the same time. The whole number of prisoners taken in the four days' fighting sums up, in round numbers, five thousand. 2350 privates and 93 officers, have already been brought to Richmond.

Our Generals, accompanied by staff and regimental officers, rode over the battle field of Friday, on Saturday afternoon, and estimated the number of Federals left dead on the field at 1000: A large number of their wounded also fell into our hands. Their total loss in the several engagements, is estimated at about ten thousand, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss, all told, does not exceed 2500. The fighting on the Confederate side exhibited a degree of coolness and undaunted heroism which had never been excelled in the history of nations. The work of our men was rendered brilliant by the number, style and irresistibility of their bayonet charges, which carried every thing before them, and so completely eclipsed the "bayonet charges," which McClellan pictured up for the popular mind of the North, on the occasion of the battle of the "Seven Pines," that not even the shadow of a respectable hand to hand resistance was offered them.

In our combined assault upon this last and strongest series of works on the right wing of the enemy, our forces increased to upwards of 40,000 men, while the enemy presented a force of about 50,000 strong, consisting of the whole of Gen. Porter's *corps d'armee*, a division from Franklin's and a division of McCall's *corps d'armee*. The enemy was thus driven back upon his centre, and his entire plans disconcerted. He was busily fortifying his position on the north on Saturday, in order to resist attack from the rear.

The plan of attack in this day's battle may be summed up as follows: Gen. Jackson made his way around the entire rear of the enemy, and pitched into their left, driving, or rather "huddling" them all up on their centre. He then passed around their rear and came up on their left, which Gen. A. P. Hill's corps was pursuing down upon the right of their centre, while Gens. Longstreet and D. H. Hill were driving back their front in the same direction. It must be understood that the battle was fought between one portion of our forces and one half of the enemy, the other half being on this (South) side of the Chickahominy, where no fighting of importance occurred at all.

Gen. McClellan, though immediately near, and expected to command in person, did not appear on the field. The prisoners taken by us manifested a strong feeling in consequence of this circumstance, and stated that the entire army engaged was similarly influenced.

The Battle on Saturday on the South side of the Chickahominy.—No fighting occurred on the north side of the Chickahominy, on Saturday. At an early hour, Gen. Magruder, whose forces threaten the front of the enemy's forces on the south side, sent forward a portion of Gen. Toombs' brigade, to capture a battery on the Nine Mile road. Our men were elated with the idea of at length joining in the fray which had so long been in progress, and moving on marched upon and charged the battery and captured it. The enemy, however had a strong battery of howitzers in the rear, with which they played upon our men incessantly, so that at length they were compelled to abandon the work. Our loss in this charge was about 200 killed and wounded. Most of our killed and wounded in this engagement, including Col. Lamar, of Ga., were left in the hands of the enemy.

No more fighting occurred along the lines during the rest of the day. An armistice was agreed upon in the afternoon, for the exchange of the wounded and the burial of the dead, and thus closed the events of the day and week, the field, for the most part, in our possession, and the mantle of victory covering our dead.

The Position.—Our Generals having disconcerted the enemy's centre, and the latter seeing no earthly chance for themselves, so completely were they hemmed in, it is said, immediately made for their gunboats on the Pamunkey, but, to their utter surprise and horror, found themselves outflanked by the indomitable Jackson and his brave army. They then re-crossed the swamp in the wildest confusion, and fled towards their gunboats on the James River, closely followed by Jackson, Hill and Longstreet, who expected to overtake McClellan and his half of the army Saturday night or early Sunday morning.

The other half of the Federal army is represented as completely surrounded by our troops. Magruder in front, Holmes on their right, and "Bethel" Hill and other Generals in their rear. It was expected that all of these Generals would move against the enemy at an early hour Sunday morning, while those of our troops in their rear will probably advance upon the enemy towards Richmond. The enemy was, on Saturday, busily employed in strengthening his fortifications, both in front and rear, so as to resist, if possible, the combined assaults of our forces—their rear being at the time totally unprepared to meet any vigorous attack.

We have thus given in as concise a manner as possible the position of the two armies before Richmond, as explained to us by a gentleman of known intelligence and reliability. The reader will thus perceive that the skies are indeed "bright and brightening." Let the people of the Confederacy place implicit confidence in the skill of our officers and the valor of our troops, and with the aid of a just God we will yet annihilate or capture the entire army of George B. McClellan, "General commanding the army of the Potomac."

Operations of Sunday.—The operations of the enemy on Saturday night consisted in a clandestine movement, in order to get to the James River, sustained by their army on this side, in front of Magruder's forces. There was no regular avenue below the New Bridge road, which was in our hands, and consequently they destroyed a large quantity of stores and other material, in order to pass by the by-roads and through the woods to the South side. They managed to get one during the next day, after the loss of a large quantity of what they considered in the emergency "superfluous plunder." On this side they rejoined their "other half," and caused a force to be sent down in the direction of the Charles City road, to protect it from interruption—the force advanced consisting of a battery of artillery, supported by a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry.

This force was scarcely in position before the 23d Virginia Cavalry were ordered down to take possession of the position, but arriving too late, they nevertheless charged upon the Yankee Cavalry, caused them to retreat, and then, perceiving their position, beat a retreat in good order, under their artillery and infantry fire.

The situation on Sunday evening was one in which the enemy will find a universe of difficulty in getting out of. Our gallant army have driven them to their utmost extremity, and the issue must soon be decided. We have possession of every avenue by which they can escape.

To-day the Federal army must either conquer or capitulate.

Departure of the Enemy's Vessels.—We learn that all the vessels of the enemy, which have for some weeks past been anchored near "Verina," six miles below Drury's Bluff, departed yesterday. It is not known whether they went down the river for the purpose of bringing up reinforcements, or to be in convenient distance to take on the retreating army of McClellan.

Army Wagons.—A large number of army wagons were captured by our forces near the Chickahominy Friday.

The Enquirer has a long list of yankee officers captured and actually arrived in Richmond. We count up those whose names are given: 1 General, 6 Colonels, 5 Lt. Cols., 9 Majors, 33 Capts., 68 Lieuts.

From the Dispatch of the 30th.

When Gen. A. P. Hill had steadily driven the enemy from Meadow Bridge, and had taken up the line of march towards Mechanicsville and the road, evening had far advanced, and it was supposed that a halt would take place. Gen. Ripley, however, with the 44th and 48th Ga., and 2d and 3d N. C., made an attack upon the yankee fortifications at Ellyson's Mills, in which the 44th Ga. and 3d N. C. suffered extremely, and did not succeed in taking them, owing to the impracticable nature of the ground. Operations were then suspended on our side, but the enemy kept up a deafening roar of artillery till late in the night. Longstreet's forces had meanwhile crossed and marched parallel with the Chickahominy. The brigades of Gens. Featherstone and Pryor were in advance, and proceeding some distance, halted for the night. About midnight, Featherstone received orders to change his position, and to occupy a skirt of woods near Beaver Dam creek, and facing the Federal batteries. He did so, and the men were scarcely asleep when, twilight approaching, the enemy discovered the bivouac, and immediately commenced to shell it vigorously. The men, thus unceremoniously aroused, seized their muskets and fell in, and Gen. Featherstone, just arrived from headquarters, led them to storm the position—mounting ten guns, and supported by two or three [illegible]

Sharp fighting now commenced on all sides, when Gen. Pryor sent for assistance, and Wilcox soon came upon the ground. Having engaged the enemy for a long time, and finding it impossible to cross the creek without a bridge, one was constructed, under fire, when the whole force advanced, and closed up with the enemy, driving them in great confusion from the field.

The attack of our men on this position was impetuosity and daring, but the loss was great, for the foe were so screened by their position it was impossible to get at them properly. Their loss was severe. The 12th Mississippi went out in the morning with 397 men, lost in this engagement 12 killed, 68 wounded, and 9 missing. The 19th Mississippi went into action with 521—had 31 killed, 150 wounded. The 2d Mississippi battalion, Col. Taylor, went into action with 234 men, and had 30 killed and wounded. The loss of Pryor's brigade we have not learned; but hear that the 14th Louisiana and the remnant of St. Paul's battalion suffered severely. Wilcox, being in support, did not lose many. The Generals speak in high terms of the execution of our field pieces. While Featherstone, Pryor and Wilcox were thus successfully engaging the enemy on the right of our advance, Gen. Maxey Gregg and his brigade were also hard at work, and successfully stormed the strong position of Ellyson's Mills, and took up the line of march on the left. They took the redoubts and rifle pits in flank, carried them with the bayonet, pushed through the camps and followed the road towards Gaines's Mill, whither the enemy were retiring.

From prisoners captured at both positions—who proved to be of the Valley Army—it was ascertained that we might expect stout resistance at Gaines's Mills, since three or four whole divisions were strongly encamped there, McClellan commanding in person, with Maj. Gens. McCall, Porter, Sedgewick, and others—their estimated force being not less than thirty-odd thousand men. We conversed with prisoners, who informed us that their loss on Friday at Meadow Bridge, Mechanicsville, and Ellyson's Mills, had been fearful, and that the whole night had been occupied in burial.

The heads of our three columns having reached Walker Hogan's farm, north bank of the Chickahominy, about 9 miles northeast of Richmond, all came to a halt, and Gens. Lee and Longstreet took up quarters in the house and made dispositions for a further advance towards Gaines's Mills, distant about one mile through the woods. Featherstone's brigade having suffered much in the morning, Wilcox led, being followed by Pryor, and Featherstone in reserve. The composition of Wilcox's command is mostly Alabamians; Pryor has the 14th Louisiana, St. Paul's battalion, 3d Virginia, and one other regiment; Featherstone has the 19th and 12th Mississippi; and 2d Mississippi battalion.

To the Southeast of Gaines's house is a large tract of timber, commanding all advances upon the main road, and in this McClellan and McCall had posted a strong body of skirmishers, with artillery, to annoy our flank and rear when advancing on their camps on the high grounds.

It now being 3 P. M., and the head of our column in view of the Federal camps, Gen. Pryor was sent forward with his brigade to drive away the heavy mass of skirmishers. This being accomplished with little loss to us, Pryor returned and awaited orders. Meanwhile the Federals swept the whole face of the country with their numerous artillery, which would have annihilated our entire force if not screened in the dips of the land and in gullies to our left. Advancing cautiously but rapidly, Wilcox and Pryor deployed their men into line of battle—Featherstone being in the rear—and suddenly appearing on the plateau facing the timber-covered hill, rushed down into the wide gully, crossed it, clambered over all the felled timber, stormed the timber breastworks beyond it, and began the ascent of the hill, under a terrific fire of sharpshooters and an incessant discharge of grape and canister, from pieces posted on the brow of the hill, and from batteries in their camps to the right on the high flat lands. Such a position was never stormed before. In descending into the deep creek, the infantry and artillery fire that assailed the three brigades was the most terrific on record. Twenty-six pieces were thundering at them, and a pertect hailstorm of lead fell thick and fast around them. One of Wilcox's regiments wavered,—down the General rushed, furiously, sword in hand, and threatened to behead the first man that hesitated. Pryor steadily advanced, but slowly; and by the time that the three brigades had stormed the position, passed up the hill through timber, and over felled trees, Featherstone was far in advance. Quickly the Federals withdrew their pieces, and took up a fresh position to assail the three brigades advancing in perfect line of battle from the woods and upon the plateau. Officers had no horses, all were shot—Brigadiers marched on foot, sword in hand,—regiments were commanded by Captains, and companies by Sergeants, yet onward they rushed, with yells and colors flying, and backward, still backward fell the Federals, their men tumbling every moment in scores. But what a sight met the eyes of these three gallant brigades! In front stood Federal camps, stretching to the northeast for miles! Drawn up in line of battle were more than three full divisions, commanded by McCall, Porter, Sedgewicke, &c.—banners darkened the air—artillery vomited forth incessant volleys of grape, canister and shell—heavy masses were moving on our left through the woods to flank us! Yet onward came Wilcox to the right, Pryor to the left, and Featherstone in the centre—one grand, matchless line of battle almost consumed by exploits of the day—yet onward they advanced to the heart of the Federal position, and when the enemy had fairly succeeded in almost flanking us on the left, great commotion is heard in the woods!—volleys upon volleys are heard, recognized and cheered by our men—"It is Jackson!" they shout, "on their right and rear!" Yes, two or three brigades of Jackson's army have flanked the enemy, and are getting in the rear! Now, the fighting was bitter and terrific. Worked up to madness, Wilcox, Featherstone and Pryor dash forward at a run, and drive the enemy with irresistible fury—to our left emerge Hood's Texan brigade, Whiting's comes after, and Pender follows! The line is now complete, and "forward" rings from one end of the line to the other, and the yankees, over 30,000 strong, begin to retreat! Wheeling their artillery from the front, the Federals turn part of it to break our left, and save their retreat. The very earth shakes at the roar! *Not one piece of ours has yet opened—all has been done with bullet and bayonet*, and onward pass our troops through [illegible] guns, [illegible] towards [illegible] last [illegible]

[illegible]—The fight incessant succession of volleys upon their confused masses, and unerringly slaughtering them by hundreds and thousands.

But "where is Jackson?" ask all. He has traveled fast, and is heading the retreating foe, and as night closes in, all is anxiety for intelligence from him. 'Tis now about 7 P. M., and just as the rout of the enemy is complete—just as the last volleys are sounding in the enemy's rear, the distant and rapid discharges of cannon tell that Jackson has fallen upon the retreating column, broken it, and captured 3,000 prisoners! Far in the night, his insatiable troops hang upon the enemy, and for miles upon miles are dead, wounded, prisoners, wagons, cannon, &c., scattered in inextricable confusion upon the road! Thus, for four hours, did our inferior force, *unaided by a single piece of artillery*, withstand over thirty thousand of the enemy, assisted by twenty-six pieces of artillery!

In total, we captured many prisoners, and thirty pieces of artillery up to 5 P. M. Friday, and in the battle of Gaines's Mills, captured 26 field-pieces, 15,000 stand of arms, 6 stand of colors, three Generals, (Reynolds, Sanders and Rankin,) and over 4,000 prisoners, including dozens of officers of every grade—from Colonel to Lieutenants of the line.

Every arm of the service was well represented in the Federal line—cavalry were there in force, and when our men emerged from the woods, attempted to charge, but the three brigades on the right, and Jackson's three brigades on the left, closed up ranks and poured such deadly vollies upon the horsemen, that they left the ground in confusion and entirely for their infantry to decide the day. McCall's, Porter's and Sedgewicke's "crack" divisions melted away before our advance, however; and had the fight lasted one-half hour longer, not one whole regiment would have survived it. McClellan, prisoners say, repeatedly was present, and directed movements, but when the three brigades to our left emerged from the woods, such confusion and havoc ensued, that he gave orders to retreat, slipped off his horse, and escaped as best he could. Some say that he was severely wounded. Everything had been previously prepared for a grand fight at Gaines's Mills, McClellan even promising to capture our whole force, should we attempt to storm his camps. Results were different, and so the Fates rewarded the greatest Liar of his age!

Money was found quite abundantly among the slain. Some men, in interring the dead, often searched the pockets, &c., one man finding not less than $150 in gold; another fished out of some old clothes not less than $500; another $1000 in Federal notes. Watches, both gold and silver, were found among the spoils, one lucky individual having not less than six chronometers ticking in his pocket at one time.

Clothing in abundance was scattered about, and immense piles of new uniforms were found untouched.

The amount of ammunition found was considerable, and proved of very superior quality and manufacture.

The cannon and arms captured in this battle were numerous and of very superior workmanship. The 26 pieces were the most beautiful we have ever seen, while immense piles of guns could be seen on every hand—many scarcely having the manufacturer's "finish" even tarnished. The number of small arms captured, we understand, was not less than 15,000, of every calibre and every make.

The Federal Flag made by the yankees to float over our Capitol was captured by Major Bloomfield, of Gen. Magruder's staff, in the Federal camps, and was exhibited, with great applause, to our troops. It is an immense piece of work, fully 20 feet long, having 13 stripes and 32 stars thereon. We understand McClellan received it as a present from the ladies of Boston, and promised to plant it on the veritable "last ditch" to which the rebels should be run, and afterwards, with all military honors, on our Capitol at Richmond.

[Of Saturday's and Sunday's operations the Dispatch's account is meagre, and we find nothing to add to the Enquirer's account above.]

THE FIGHTING ON MONDAY.

RICHMOND, July 1.—*Operations Yesterday.*—Of operations yesterday there is little to be said. They were not destitute of importance, however, and their results were of a serious nature to the enemy. The "folds of the anaconda are tightening around him," and it is very evident that the "backbone" of the rebellion has been greatly strengthened. There was some fighting, it is true, resulting more from efforts of the foe to cover his retreat than from any concerted plan for a regular fight. We think it will require greater genius than even McClellan possesses to relieve the invading force from its present unpleasant predicament.

Our troops are still pressing upon the retreating foe, who seems to be effectually demoralized, especially those constituting the rear of the army. They are to be seen wandering in every direction through the dense woods near the Chickahominy, without guns or knapsacks, and many of them without hats, which indicates a thorough state of confusion among them. As an evidence of this we may state the fact that Dr. Thomas Carpenter and two companions succeeded in gathering up upwards of fifty, who, without any organization, were wandering about in apparent bewilderment. Other parties were similarly captured, and during the day small squads of a dozen or more were continually arriving in the city.

During the day, a portion of the cavalry of Gen. Stuart captured and destroyed several transports on the Pamunkey river near West Point. Thus are the means of escape for the enemy being cut off; so that, in any view of the case, there seems to be little probability of their getting off in force.

Early in the day it was stated, with some degree of plausibility, that the forces of Gen. Jackson had succeeded in bagging some 4500 of the enemy; and altho' we have no positive confirmation of the statement, we are inclined to think it correct in the main. Certain it is, that the vigilance of that distinguished officer, as manifested in his Valley campaign, has not been in the least relaxed in his operations on the Chickahominy.

Dispatch.

The latest accounts which we can get from the critical portion of our lines, and recommend to our readers as reliable, represent that late yesterday afternoon the enemy was in position near White Oak Swamp; that all the roads to the Chickahominy were in our possession, Jackson's division having a position at Bottom's Bridge; that a portion of our forces had got in the rear of the enemy and were driving him back, and that late in the evening our forces in his front had drawn up in two lines of battle for a general action, which the enemy was endeavoring to decline. The attack was made by Gen. Huger on the front of the enemy, who was at that time in the angle formed by the intersection of the New Market and Quaker roads, with Gens. Holmes and Magruder in his rear. After a short and desultory contest, the divisions of Gens. Longstreet and A. P. Hill were moved up, and attacked the enemy with great fierceness, and the action became general with terrible loss on our side, but terminated with the result of driving the enemy back for about a mile and a half, and putting him in a position where he will be forced to fight in the morning with every prospect of the rout of his forces, as it is supposed that our attack will be made this morning on his front and both flanks. Longstreet's division is reported to have been badly cut up, particularly the brigades of Gen. Anderson of South Carolina and Gen. Kemper of Virginia. It is supposed that an inconsiderable portion of McClellan's army may have reached James river.—*Examiner.*

The Enemy Fleeing down the River.—PETERSBURG, June 30.—A courier from Bermuda Hundreds, at 6 o'clock, reports that a portion of the Federals have been driven to the river, where, under cover of their gunboats, they are endeavoring to embark. Four transports have passed down the river heavily [illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible] early anxiety now is to effect his retreat.

[illegible]spatch was received from the lines last night [illegible] President Davis stating that the condition in which affairs were then standing was all that the country could desire.—*Examiner.*

RICHMOND, July 2.—On Monday afternoon a severe fight came off near the intersection of the Darbytown and Charles City roads. About 4 o'clock, the division of Gen. Longstreet came up with the enemy at that point, who were in strong force and position, and a terrific, fierce and desperate, ensued. The enemy were represented to have resisted the valorous onsets of our troops with more desperate determination and greater bravery than in any other of the series of engagements which have occurred since the opening of the grand ball on Thursday. Their pieces were admirably served, and during the whole engagement, from 4 o'clock until 9, they struggled with the energy of desperation. So fierce was the fire of their artillery and small arms, that three successive attempts were made by our forces before the enemy were finally dislodged from their position. Around their pieces a severe hand-to-hand fight occurred, and they were only driven back at the point of the bayonet by the resistless charges of our Southern soldiery. Our artillery ammunition having been exhausted immediately after their entrenchments were carried, prevented the rout from being a complete one.

The numbers killed and wounded in this fight are variously estimated—some placing our loss as high as 1500, and the loss of the enemy at from 5,000 to 7,000.

Yesterday's Operations.—The fighting was renewed again in the early part of yesterday, and continued almost without intermission until late in the evening. Up to 2 o'clock P. M., our forces had pressed the enemy back a distance of over 5 miles, and were pouring into their rear guard a most fatal and destructive fire. Their ranks were being terribly thinned, but still they maintained their organization, and were covering the retreat of their Grand Army with commendable zeal. Such seems to be the discipline or desperation of their troops that it is scarcely possible to effect a complete rout. Whatever may have been the conclusions arrived at on account of their successive defeats for the first two or three days of this long and bloody conflict, they are certainly now contesting the ground with an earnestness that betokens either thorough discipline or utter desperation. But their prestige is gone, and though many of their numbers may succeed in making their escape, the North must feel and acknowledge the mortification of a crushing and overwhelming defeat.

It was impossible for us to learn the entire results of yesterday's operations. We can only assure our readers that they are not less successful than have been the previous efforts of our brave troops, and that night closed with the Union forces still retreating, and our own steadily and surely "pressing them to the wall." The supposition still is that they are endeavoring to force their way to James river, and that their only hope is that transports will be in readiness to receive at least a portion of their army.—*Dispatch.*

The Dispatch also has a note from the battlefield, written on Tuesday afternoon, which says:—

There has been a terrific fight progressing since noon, [15 miles from Richmond.] The enemy are making a determined stand here—being supported by numerous batteries, posted in very strong positions, and of formidable character. Our men are succeeding inch by inch in driving the enemy from all points. This is the hardest engagement that has yet occurred, and must have great results. The loss on both sides must prove fearful. Longstreet, Hill, McLaws, Magruder, and others, are hotly engaged, and it is expected that by 8 P. M. the enemy will have been entirely routed. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and shells are flying in all directions over the country for miles.

PETERSBURG, July 2.—No reliable accounts have reached us of the proceedings of our army yesterday, but persons of known reliability residing near the river in the vicinity of City Point, inform us, that heavy and continuous firing was heard in the direction of Charles City, and the sound appeared to proceed from the rear of Berkley, the fine estate of Dr. Powhatan B. Starke. The firing is said to have ceased about 4 o'clock. There is no doubt that our forces had overtaken the retreating forces of McClellan, and again engaged them. Whether the enemy surrendered at the hour named, or our forces gave up the pursuit, we have no present means of ascertaining.

We have reliable information that a portion of McClellan's army sought safety in flight as far back as Monday afternoon.

All day yesterday, as we ascertained last evening from a gentleman who left Bermuda Hundreds at 6 p. m., gunboats, transports and sailing vessels, the latter under the convoy of gunboats, were plying up and down the river, with troops which were embarked in the vicinity of Shirley. It is stated further that the banks of the river were lined with stragglers yesterday, and that they could be seen to rush eagerly on the transports as fast as they would reach the wharf.

Several hundred Federal army wagons were seen at Berkeley, Charles City county, yesterday morning early, by citizens of Prince George. They commenced with a small tug lying out in the stream, but none of them were embarked. The wagons were protected by Federal cavalry, and known to be empty from the rattling noise they caused when they were driven up. A detachment of Stuart's Cavalry could easily bag all this valuable game.

* * * The struggle has been one of greater duration probably than any which the world has ever seen. At this we are not surprised when we consider the topography of the country in which the enemy had entrenched himself; the magnitude of his army, and the utter impossibility of engaging his whole line successfully at the same time. It is better perhaps that we have whipped him in detail. That the contest will be ended to-day, if indeed it was not brought to a termination last night, seems to be agreed by the knowing ones at Richmond.

Latest.—Parties from Drewry's Bluff, who arrived here late last night, report heavy firing of cannon and rapid discharges of musketry, all day yesterday across the river. The fight was evidently progressing on the north of the James, but no accounts of results had reached Richmond last night at ten o'clock.

We have positive information that the enemy were reinforced yesterday from below. We know not the extent of the reinforcements, but the *Vanderbilt*, a very large transport, was certainly in the lower James yesterday, crowded with troops. More reinforcements were probably carried up last night. The immense train of wagons seen yesterday at Berkley, are to be used, doubtless, for the purpose of carrying ammunition and provisions to the now much disomfited foe. It is gratifying to know that we are prepared to meet these reinforcements with fresh troops, man [illegible]

THE LATE OPERATIONS.

The complex character of the movements of the Confederate army, for the three days preceding the great victory of last Friday, renders a description of them difficult for readers not familiar with the [illegible]. We shall attempt to describe them as [illegible]. On Thursday at 3 o'clock Gen. Jackson [illegible] line of march from Ashland, and proceeding [illegible] between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers, has uncovered the front of Gen. Branch, by driving off the enemy collected on the North bank of the Chickahominy river, at the point where it is crossed by the Brook Turnpike; Gen. Branch, who was on the South bank, then crossed the river and wheeled to the right, down its Northern bank. Proceeding in this direction, Gen. Branch, in like manner, uncovered, at Meadow Bridge, the front of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, who immediately crossed. The three columns now proceeded *en echelon*—Gen. Jackson in advance, and on the extreme left, Gen. Branch (who was now merged with Gen. A. P. Hill,) in the centre, and Gen. A. P. Hill on the right, immediately on the river, Jackson, bearing away from the Chickahominy in this part of the march, so as to gain ground towards the Pamunkey, marched to the left of Mechanicsville, while Gen. Hill, keeping well to the Chickahominy, approached that village and engaged the enemy there. The military talent exhibited by Gen. Hill in this approach and assault, is worthy of great commendation, and has won imperishable honors for that gallant young officer, while the courage, ardor, and firmness of his officers and men in the assault of the enemy's earth works at Ellyson's Mill, have reflected the greatest glory upon the Confederate army. Driven from the immediate locality of Mechanicsville, the enemy retreated during the night down the river to Powhite Swamp; and night closed the operations of Thursday.

As soon as Gen. Hill cleared the road at Mechanicsville, Gen. Longstreet's *corps d'armee* consisting of his veteran division of the Old Guard of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. D. H. Hill's division, debouched from the woods on the South side of the Chickahominy, and crossed that river at Mechanicsville. The position of our army on Friday night may be described as forming, with the Chickahominy, an acute angle; our left still in advance under Gen. Jackson, lying over towards the Pamunkey; Gen. Hill occupying Mechanicsville and the centre, and Gen. Longstreet with Gen. D. H. Hill,

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

EUROPE DEFIED BY YANKEEDOM.

From the N. Y. Herald, 27th ult.

The details of the news by the Arabia are of a much more decided character than the telegraphic summary which we published on Wednesday seemed to indicate. Our Paris correspondence, too, throws great additional light upon the movements now going on in France and England. It appears that the programme is, that France will take the lead in the "mediation" or intervention scheme for the settlement of the civil war in America, while England secretly pledges her moral, and, if necessary, her physical, support; that the basis of the intervention is to be, if not separation as a *sine qua non*, at least a decision of the question by the votes of the people of the Southern States, each State to determine for itself what is to be its future connection—whether with the Northern States or the Southern Confederacy—and that, to carry out this arrangement, an armistice should take place for six months—the proposition to be made at Richmond and Washington simultaneously in the middle of July—and in the event of the North refusing to accept the intervention, the European Powers will immediately acknowledge the independence of the Revolutionary States, and will also consider what further action it may be necessary and proper to take in the premises.

These views are confirmed by the tone of the French and English press, as well as by the full reports of the debates in the British Parliament.

The London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston and of Count Persigny, in an article dated June 14, has the following very suggestive observations:

"It is a matter of astonishment that long ere this some demand has not been made upon the Government to take some steps toward effecting a cessation of hostilities which have proved so disastrous in their consequences to this nation. The time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of neutral States to interpose; but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly bound to stand aloof."

The language of Lord Palmerston is in singular harmony with this. He says: "We have *at present* no intention of offering mediation between the two contending parties." And so Earl Russell in the other house: "Certainly there is no intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to mediate *at the present moment*." This implies that the time may soon come when England will "interpose." Meanwhile, Napoleon is to go ahead, as the Manchester Guardian suggests. The Emperor would prefer to have England openly with him from the start, but she prefers that France shall bear the first shock resulting from the insolent proposition. Meantime, the English population are to be worked up to the fighting point by such unprecedented harangues against a friendly nation as those indulged in by the ministers of the Crown against the same people.

The London Times suggests the mediation at first of Napoleon and the Czar, while England holds back, and then goes on to say:—"If, as seems more than possible, the resolution of the Southerners avails to protract this war from month to month, then the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and, perhaps, accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants." In another article, the same journal, representing, as it does, the oligarchy of England, thus sounds the warning note upon another point: "It cannot be doubted that we are approaching a time when a more important question even than that of an offer of mediation may have to be considered by England and France. The Southern Confederacy has constituted itself a nation nearly a year and a half. During that time the attachment of the people to the new Government has been indubitably shown. Immense armies have been raised, the greatest sacrifices have been endured, the persistence of the South in the war through a long series of battles—some victories, some defeats—has shown the 'force and consistency' which are looked upon as the tests of nationality." The writer proceeds to observe that if the South claim its recognition as an Independent Power, the precedents of the British and Spanish American colonies, of Belgium, and of Tuscany and Naples, forbid England "to question this right when asserted by the Confederate States;" and that "it is the duty of the British Government to anticipate this possible event."

For some time past British statesmen and their press have put a restraint upon their wonted hostility to the United States. They are beginning perhaps, to forget the affair of the capture of their West India mail steamer, which so nearly involved them in a war with this country. They then blessed their stars that they escaped, as it were, out of the fire. At that time, too, they hoped that the insurrectionary States would succeed in their design. They are now disappointed. They see that the rebellion, fomented by British gold and influence, will soon be crushed, and they are becoming desperate. Their long-cherished purpose to divide the country they know will prove a failure, and hence their rage and their insolence to the American Republic.

Lord Palmerston, for example, has the audacity to say that the English Government will consider what is the proper course for it to adopt with regard to the proclamation of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, just as if that were any business of Lord Palmerston or of the British Government. Earl Russell hopes that our Government, for its own sake, will repudiate the act of General Butler. This looks somewhat in the nature of a threat, as much as to say: "You had better of your own accord rebuke Gen. Butler, or we will take you in hand, as we did in the case of the Trent." Is England to become censor general of the manners of all nations in peace and war, and to punish them if they do not square with her ideas of propriety? Such impudence and presumption can find no precedent save in the folly of the British monarch who stood on the sea shore and ordered the waves to recede; but they flowed on in their majesty, and poor Canute was soon compelled to escape from their power.

But let England rest assured, that by any European coalition she can form she will be as unsuccessful in her designs against the independence the union and integrity of the American Republic, as were all her coalitions for the dismemberment and destruction of the Republic of France. At that time France had no naval force with which she could cope with her rival. Yet she held her own. But the navy of the Republic of the United States is more than a match for that of Britannia, which so long ruled the waves; and whereas France was surrounded in close contiguity by England and her allies, the field of operations in America would be separated from the foe by a vast ocean 3,000 miles wide. How much less, therefore, is her chance of success against a Republic mightier than France, and that has remained unconquered ever since she had an existence.

Let British statesmen, therefore, beware of what they do. The cup of their iniquity is nearly filled. They have come second best out of two wars with the United States; out of a third, perhaps, they would never come out at all. The Southern fleet is completely used up. We have a powerful naval force left almost unemployed. With this, reinforced as it will be next fall, by a tremendous addition of iron-clad gunboats, we will be in a position to annihilate the navies of England and France, and of all the maritime Powers of Europe. Canada and the British West India islands would fall, like ripe pears, into the lap of the American Republic, and Great Britain would cease to own a foot of soil in the New World, while perhaps Ireland, taking advantage of her tyrant's difficulty, would at last work out a successful revolution, and leave "the sister" island alone in its glory.

A Virginia Regiment used up.—The Richmond Dispatch says of Monday afternoon's fight:

"The 49th Virginia Regiment, Fields' Brigade, Col. Brockenbrough commanding, were thrown out upon the left, through a heavy tract of woods—emerging from which they encountered a strong force of the enemy, who threw themselves upon the ground and awaited the approach of the regiment. When within 150 yards of this body, which, we learn, was partly composed of the 57th N. Y. regiment, a most murderous and destructive fire was opened upon them, and it is believed that not less than 75 of our men fell from the first volley. This, as might have been expected, produced some confusion in the regiment, and they fell back to the woods, hotly pursued by the exultant foe. Many of the regiment, it is believed, were captured in this woods, as at roll-call next morning but fifty were present to respond to their names, out of 450 that went into the fight."

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig graphically describes the part the gallant Gen. Pickett's Virginia brigade bore in this bloody charge. While advancing amid the thick hail of death-missiles from the enemy's guns, men falling on every hand, the gallant brigade wavered for a moment, when Lieut. Holland of the 28th Va., seized his regimental flag, and shouted, "On, men—to stay here is death!"—At this moment, others shouted "Onward!" "onward!" and soon the flag waved in triumph over the first line of the enemy. But to hold this, the second had to be taken, and on they went, clambering over the greatest impediments, while a battery of eight pieces of the enemy was belching out death in one continuous volley. The regiments were broken, the brigades were mixed up, no General or field officer was upon the ground, but to stay there was death. Lieut. Stewart of the same regiment shouted, "Boys! let us take that battery!"—"Agreed! agreed!" shouted numbers, and springing forward over an open space of 400 yards, exposed to the battery, they pushed on, and captured nearly every piece at the point of the bayonet.

"But here this gallant band met a new and more gallant foe. A regiment of U. S. dragoons charged on them in gallant style, but our boys fell into line and steadily waited till the dragoons were within 40 yards, when they opened upon them, and the line of dead men and horses now lying on that bloody field, but too plainly attests the deadliness of their aim. One bold fellow charged up to within a few feet of Sergeant Lee, colorbearer of the 28th, and impudently cried out, "Surrender that flag, sir" "With my life only," said Lee, bringing the spear of the flag staff to a charge. At this moment, Corporals Eakin and Boon, of the colorguard, fired on the bold fellow and brought him from the saddle."

All honor to our brave boys. Let their names be engraven upon the rock with the point of a diamond, never to be effaced.—*Ral. Standard.*

The N. C. Military Schools.—The Charlotte and Hillsborough Military Institutes have contributed largely of their bravest and best to the Southern cause in this war. Daniel H. Hill, Principal of the Charlotte Institute, entered the service as a Colonel, and is now a Major General. Providence has thus far shielded him in battle. Three gallant officers, Professors in this Institute, have been slain, to-wit: Maj. George M. Edgar, Col. Robert M. McKinney, and Col. Charles C. Lee; and Col. James H. Lane, of the same Institute, has had one of his arms shattered. Col. Lightfoot, of the Hillsborough institute, is wounded and a prisoner; and Col. Tew, the principal, is in command of the 2d State Troops. In addition to these, many of the Cadets of these schools are in service, and some of them have fallen victims to disease and battle. A detachment of fifteen of the Charlotte Cadets took part in the Bethel fight.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Col. Vance's Legion.—We learn from a friend at Kittrell's—an officer in Vance's legion—that the legion is not broken up, and that Col. Vance does not yet despair of completing it, notwithstanding the obstructions thrown in his way. There are three companies at present at Kittrell's. Thirty companies were accepted by Col. Vance, and if he had been properly and fairly sustained and aided by the authorities, his legion would have been ready by this time for the field.

Raleigh Standard.

Salt.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Gov. Clark has taken certain steps, which need not now be explained, by which he hopes to secure an ample supply of Salt for the entire State the ensuing season. We state this to allay the anxiety which has necessarily been felt on this subject, and can assure the people that his Excellency has the best of reasons for believing that his fondest anticipations will be realized in this matter. Efficient agents have already been employed, and are now engaged in perfecting the arrangements.—*Raleigh Telegraph.*

Shoe Lasts.—W. C. Petty, of Bloomington, N. C. has invented a lathe to turn shoe lasts, and is now engaged in manufacturing this useful implement of industry, at the rate of about forty pair per day; they are sold at prices but little advanced from those paid for Yankee lasts in days of yore. We gave notice in the Patriot some twelve months ago, of a machine for cutting shoe pegs invented by Mr. Petty, and which proved to be a complete success.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Jonathan Afraid of "Pies—an'—Things."—The following incident is vouched for as having lately occurred at Nashville:

A little boy, a vender of pies, started out with his basket, when he was accosted by a Federal on a horse; a tempting pie was purchased, when the Federal, suspicious by a depraved nature, requested the boy to taste a piece! the boy complied, returned it, and the Federal commenced eating. The boy understanding the fears of Uncle Sam's hireling, immediately sang out, "Don't you think I know'd which side had the pisen?" The pie was thrown down hastily, but the boy kept the dime and the joke.

Hard Story.—Col. Cahill, of the 9th Connecticut Regiment, who has had but 700 men until recently, writes home that he has filled his regiment to the maximum standard (1,040,) by recruiting loyal men of New Orleans. The Thirteenth and Twelfth are also said to have received additions in the same manner.

A good story is told of the Rev. Dr. Mullen, the well known pastor of St. Patrick's Church in New Orleans. He was known to be a bitter secessionist in feeling, and, on account of his well known bluntness of speech, many of his friends feared that he would be one of the first consigned by Butler to a dungeon. Soon after the occupation of the city by the enemy, he was sent for by a Yankee officer to perform the burial service over one of the Northern soldiers who had died. To this request Dr. Mullen acceded. The service being over, the Yankee officer was profuse in his expression of thanks. The reverend gentleman, however, cut the conversation short by blandly informing him that there was no obligation at all in the matter, and that he "would, if required, take pleasure in burying the entire Yankee garrison."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MANGUM, N. C., June 26, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Very few soldiers at Camp—come home to save their wheat and oats. There has been a recent arrangement to let all men go home who have wheat crops and harvest their wheat. Electioneering for office in the new regiment has become monotonous and has by general consent been discontinued. All the logs about camp have been rolled long since and most of the brush gathered. But little is left to do except "digging stumps," for which there is not much fondness.

It has been suggested that the ladies spare all the fans they can for the hospitals. Towels and clean rags (of any color,) are of very great use about hospitals. This seems to be a good fruit year and great quantities of all kinds of fruit should be dried. A good deal of cider should be made from which to make vinegar. Now that the season for taking honey from bees is at hand, and as it is still time for swarms to come out, all should endeavor to get as many gums and bees as possible. In this way and from Chinese sugar cane we must expect to get our sweetening for some time.

Everything that can be cultivated and saved with little work and waste that is well adapted to raising stock, should be grown largely this year. It would be well to plant large crops of potatoes and turnips, clover and the grasses, ground peas (very valuable for oil,) pumpkins, peas and grain generally. In stock, our attention should be given mostly to cows and hogs. The country will need these faster than they can be raised. Large quantities of poultry should be raised for home use, which will require but little salt. I think it would be a good plan for parties to go to the sea-shore as soon as they finish their crops to make salt. It will probably be harder to get salt next winter than it was last, and while we have yet the opportunity we had better use it.

I hope there will be no canvass for Governor. All ought to feel generous and patriotic enough, while such dangers surround us, to unite in a common cause, forget self and party and bury party issues and prejudices, and *partisans*. I think Z. B. Vance will be elected Governor. He was not my first choice, but will do very well no doubt. We ought to have either an old experienced man of energy, prudence and talents, or a brave, dashing young man of genius, wisdom and popularity.

LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLDIERS.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please publish the following articles as additional contributions to the Ashpole Soldiers' Aid Society: Mrs Robert McKenzie 1 blanket, 3 shirts; Mrs Joseph Thompson 1 blanket; Mrs Eliza Kelly 1 blanket; Mrs Daniel Baker 2 prs socks; Miss Jane Cobb 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah McLauchlin 1 flannel shirt, 1 towel, 2 prs socks; Miss Betsy Taylor 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Louisa McLauchlin 1 pr socks; Mrs Trimegan Thompson 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Martha Hammond 1 towel, 1 pr socks; Miss Lottie Hammond 1 pr socks; Miss Jane Bridgers 1 comfort; Mrs Flora H McLean 2 prs pants, 1 pr drawers, 4 prs socks, 1 vest, 1 comfort, 1 towel; Mrs Flora W McLean 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Flora R McLean 1 shirt; Mrs Effie McLean 1 shirt; Mrs Elizabeth McLean 1 coat, 4 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 2 blankets; Miss Sarah Graham 4 prs pants, 4 prs socks, 2 prs leggins, 1 towel; Miss Mary Graham, 2 prs pants, 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts, 4 prs socks, 1 pr leggins, 1 coat, 1 vest, 1 mattress, 2 towels, 2 blankets.

Mrs. A. McNAIR, Pres't.
ELLEN ALFORD, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLACKNER LODGE, A. Y. M., No. 127.

Whereas: The sad intelligence has reached us that our worthy and highly esteemed brother, EDMUND J. CHRISTIAN, was killed in the late battle before Richmond, on 31st of May, whilst nobly and gallantly discharging the duties of his position, (Major of the 23d Reg't, N. C. Troops) Having known him from his earliest infancy—having found him to be an intelligent, generous and high toned gentleman, and having associated with him as a brother mason both as a member and Master of our Lodge, we admired him as a Man, and loved him as a Brother. Whilst humbly yielding to this sad dispensation of an all-wise Providence,

Resolved: That we do deeply deplore his untimely death, regarding it as a heavy calamity that one whose future life gave promise of so much usefulness to his country and of pleasure to his relatives and friends, should thus be cut down, when men of his caste are so much needed.

Resolved, That we do tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved mother and sisters of the deceased, hoping they may derive consolation from the fact, that among all those who have died in defence of our righteous cause, none have died more nobly, more gloriously than he,—having been severely wounded in three different places, he refused to leave the field, when urgently begged to do so, and while still urging his men forward he received the fourth and fatal wound; and when a grateful posterity shall bid the "trophied memorials" rise for those who have sealed their devotion to their country with their blood, a monument will not be wanting to mark the last resting place of Maj E. J. Christian.

Resolved, That a blank page of the Minutes be inscribed to the memory of our beloved brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the Wadesborough Argus copy.

E. J. GAINES,
WM. G. DEBERRY,
J. C. ANDREWS,
} Committee.

June 20, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Crain's Creek Lodge, No. 218, the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God, the Great disposer of events, to remove from our midst our well beloved brother HUGH KEITH, and whereas we appreciate his sterling worth and deeply deplore his loss; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we cannot refrain from expressing our deep and heartfelt sorrow at the sad event which has deprived his bereaved family and friends of a beloved associate, this badge of a worthy member, and his country of a valuable soldier.

Resolved, 2d. That while we would not intrude upon the sacredness of their grief, yet we desire to tender our warmest sympathies to his bereaved family and relations on account of the loss of one so dear to them and endearingly bound to us by the ties of brotherhood, and to say to them, let us in our afflictions avail ourselves of the scriptural injunction, the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Resolved 3d. That in testimony of our high regard of the deceased, and as an act of remembrance, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 4th. That these resolutions be entered on the records of this Lodge, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolina Presbyterian for publication.

B. W. SPIVEY,
W. P. CAMERON,
JOHN McNEILL,
} Com.

High Point Female Seminary.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THE Fall Session will begin on Monday, July 21st, 1862, with the same corps of teachers and the same leading characteristics as heretofore. For information as to the merits of the School, we refer with confidence to our former patrons.

RATES PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

Board, at $3 00 per week,	$60 00
Regular Tuition, lower classes,	12 50
" higher classes,	15 00
Piano or Guitar Lessons,	20 00
Wax, worsted or feather work,	5 00

TERMS.—Sixty dollars in advance; the remainder at the close of the session. No deduction for an absence of less than two consecutive weeks.

For further information, address

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

June 9. 1862. 32-9tpd

To Refugees.

Up-Country Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my house and lots in the town of Carthage, 42 miles above Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. The premises consist of four town lots with 10 acres of land attached, in a most retired and desirable part of the town. The Dwelling is two story, with seven fire places, the out-buildings convenient and in good condition. The yards are level, with beautiful soil and shade trees, native oak and aspen. Two large gardens are also on the premises, the one used exclusively for vegetables, the other for fruits; the latter contain several large and heavy-bearing Scuppernong and other grape vines, besides the Bestlett and other delicious kinds of Pears, Cherries, Quinces, &c. &c. The village is proverbial for its healthfulness and good water, as well as for the variety and quality of its Fruits, Vegetables, and other provisions of the surrounding country. Should any of the yankees may [illegible] to the yankees may [illegible] residence by applying [illegible]

C. DOWD.

Carthage, June 28, 1862. 33-3tpd

SPIES, SLANDERERS AND FORGERS.

There appears to be a regularly organized system among our enemies, by which our private conversations, in our office and on the streets, is misrepresented and perverted, in the hope of making capital for their sinking cause.

But our enemies have gone even further than this, and resorted to downright forgery! A month or two since a vile newspaper in this City copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer what purported to be an article which had appeared in the Standard, and which, it was charged, was favorable to Lincoln's government. The Wilmington Journal copied from the paper referred to, and the whole body of original secessiondom appeared to be horrified at the treason which they had fastened on us. But in due time we noticed the extract, which it was said the Inquirer had made, and *we showed that no such language had ever appeared in the Standard.* What then? Why the journals that had published the forgery on us were as silent as the grave.

The last Western Sentinel says, "a friend who has just returned from Old Point, handed us the other day a copy of the Philadelphia Inquirer of June 19th,"—and the Sentinel then copies from the Inquirer an article, which commences as follows:

"A Great Light in North-Carolina.—The article published elsewhere, from the Raleigh, (N. C.) Standard of June 9th, while discussing the French defeat in Mexico, is pregnant with matter more justly cheering than anything we have heard from that State since the outbreak of this infamous rebellion."

And the Inquirer then goes on to argue, and to express the hope, that North Carolina will soon return to the Union. Of course the Sentinel is deeply grieved that "any North-Carolinian or Southern man should lay himself liable to be so misrepresented" as we have been by the Inquirer. Now, we published no paper on the 9th of June, but in our issue of the 7th—the date nearest the 9th—we made no allusion to the French defeat in Mexico; and we have at no time, so far as we can recollect, discussed the French defeat in Mexico. The truth is, the Inquirer had not seen the Standard of the 9th, for no such paper had been issued; and we believe it had not seen the Standard at all, *but that its article was prepared for it in this State, and probably in this City, and forwarded across the lines by some spy who is employed by both sides.*

Our readers know that nothing has appeared in our paper at any time, which, by the most foreed construction, could be understood as favoring a reconstruction of the Union.

A public man, as we are, necessarily talks a great deal. We are obliged to do it, or be rude and impolite. Our opinion is asked about almost every thing, and we generally give it frankly and freely. All we ask is, that what we say be reported correctly. But, at the same time, we regard private conversations and street conversations as improper subjects for newspaper reports. We never deal in them. If we were to do so, we might fill our columns with what it is *reported* aspirants for office say on the streets, or we might imitate our enemies, by sending spies to draw them out in conversation, and then garble and pervert their language in our columns. Such conduct is mean, and we are above it.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE Commencement Exercises of this Institution will take place on Tuesday the 8th inst.

The Annual Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, at the Methodist Church, at 8 o'clock, P. M., after which an Address to the Graduating Class will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hooper, and Diplomas presented.

The Concert usually given on this occasion will be omitted.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

July 2. 39-2tpd

Glen Anna Female Seminary,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE Fall session will begin on the last Wednesday in July 1862, with a full corps of Teachers. Charges per session of 21 weeks: Board, washing and room $2 50 per week, or $50 per session: English course, tuition $10 to $15; Piano, Melodeon or Guitar $20 each; Ornamentals, reasonable. Board payable in advance. Tuition at the end of the session. For information address

J. W. THOMAS, Pres't Board.

July 2. 39-6tpd

Note Lost or Stolen.

A NOTE made by Jas Melvin, former Sheriff of Bladen, for $30, date not recollected, six or seven years ago, has been lost, mislaid, or stolen. All persons are forewarned from trading for the note, and the maker from paying it to any one but myself.

DANIEL MELVIN.

Sampson county, July 5, 1862. 1tpd

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. M.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1862.

ORDER No. 1.

THE Officers of the 54th Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to have all persons in their respective commands who are liable to the Conscription act, at "Military Green," in the Town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday next the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of enrollment according to the provisions of said act, or receiving certificates of exemption.

By order of

PETER MALLETT, Major, A. A. G. P. C. S. A

WM. McL McKAY, Col. Commanding.

GEO. H. HAIGH, Adjutant.

FROM the order of Major Peter Mallett, issued by authority of the Governor of North Carolina to the Colonels of the different Regiments in the State, the following extract is made for the information of all parties concerned. "After enrollment you will warn all Conscripts to appear promptly at the Court House on the 15th of July, prepared with necessary rations, when you or a responsible Officer detailed by you for that purpose will proceed with them forthwith to this Camp of Instruction. Conscripts will be allowed to bring one extra suit of clothing only."

"You will require under oath from Confederate and State Officers, Manufacturers, Post Masters, Contractors, Superintendents, Railroad and Telegraph Lines, and all Corporations and individuals doing work, exempt by law, a list of employees absolutely needed. Such only only will be exempt."

July 1. 39-tm

Headquarters 53d Reg't N. C. Militia,

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 1.

THE Officers commanding companies in the 53d Reg't N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to have all persons in their respective Districts liable to the provisions of the Conscription Act, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, July 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for enrollment, or to receive certificates of exemption.

By order of Maj. PETER MALLETT, A. A. G.

JOHN A. PEMBERTON.

Col. Com'd'g 53d Reg't N. C. M.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Adj't.

FROM Maj. Mallett's Orders, issued by authorit of the Governor of North Carolina, to the Colonels of the several Regiments, the following extracts are made for the information of all concerned:—

After enrollment you will warn all Conscripts to appear promptly at the Court House the 15th of July, prepared with necessary Rations, when you or a responsible Officer detailed by you for that purpose, will proceed with them forthwith to this Camp of Instruction. Conscripts will be allowed to bring one extra suit of clothing only.

You will require under oath from Confederate and State Officers, Manufacturers, Post Masters, Contractors, Superintendents, Rail Road and Telegraph lines, and all Corporations and individuals doing work—exempt by law—a list of employees absolutely needed; such only will be exempt.

July 2. 39-2t

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, June 27th, a bound mulatto girl about 14 years of age, sleeky built, and likely. I think she is in Fayetteville or Raleigh. Her name is MARGARET HAMMONDS. I will give [illegible] from harboring said girl.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 2. 39-3t

THE BATTLES NEAR RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 2.—The battle on Tuesday, at White Oak Swamp, continued with great fury until a late hour in the night. The enemy in their desperation had massed their artillery in ponderous batteries, and clustered their infantry so as to send forth tremendous volleys. Their sphere of action was necessarily limited, but their fighting, like that of any other desperate men, when driven to extremities, inflicted severe loss upon the portion of our army engaged in attack upon them. The issue was long doubtful, but our forces were determined to do all that human energy and courage could, and, long after night had closed around them, were at length successful, driving the enemy from his position, and capturing some fifteen or twenty of his guns.

The losses on both sides were very severe. Several of our regiments were sadly decimated, and among them the already glorious Third Alabama. As an instance of the severity of the engagement, it may be mentioned that the Metropolitan Guard, of this regiment, entered the fight with some forty men, and lost in killed and wounded, thirty-six. The four who escaped and some twelve who are sick in this city, are all that remain of this dashing company. Many who arrived from the field on yesterday detailed whatever particulars of the fight they were able to recount, but as observation of individuals on the battle field is necessarily limited, and generally no two observers are capable of telling the same story, we will spare our readers the infliction of such crude odds and ends of the engagement as were current from such sources. It is sufficient to know that the field was contested with great spirit for a long time, and that victory and the spoils at length crowned the Confederate arms.

WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS.

The drenching rain of yesterday put a stop to active operations in the field, but our troops were not idle. Our positions were strengthened, and the situation of the enemy rendered less hopeful than ever. Ample preparations were made against any emergency which might arise pending the issue with the hemmed in enemy. A large portion of our forces have not as yet been engaged, and should reinforcements be sent up to McClellan, they will meet a reception which will doubtless astonish them. A report, from a source of high respectability, was current, to the effect that sixteen Federal transports were landing troops on James river, below our position. It is more than probable, however, that this is a mistake. If any such steamers are in the river, their purpose is doubtless to aid McClellan's army to escape. All of the available force of the Federal army of the east is now with McClellan, and it is scarcely probable that the "army of the West" has been drawn off from Corinth, by Beauregard's army in the neighborhood. It certainly has not had time to have been so drawn off.

The movements and combinations of the Federal army, for their intended grand descent on Richmond, are very clearly indicated by the Northern intelligence published in the News Department of to-day's Enquirer, bearing dates of the 27th ult., and the 1st instant. They prove that the entire Federal army of Virginia were either on the Chickahominy, or on their way thither, at the opening of the fight, and this proof is substantiated by the fact we have captured Maj. Gen. McCall, who commanded a division of these reinforcements. The advices of the 1st tell us that the Northern press and people are in a state of great anxiety and suspense because the press had been completely muzzled within the past few days, and nothing concerning affairs on the Chickahominy was allowed to be published. Ere this, no doubt, the truth has, in some subdued and partially disguised shape, flashed from the lying telegraphic wires before the lengthened faces of the people of the North.—*Enquirer.*

RICHMOND, July 3.—We have accounts of the position of our lines yesterday, which we may recommend to our readers as reliable, and which give the important intelligence that the main body of the enemy's forces has been cut off from the river and has again been enveloped by our lines. About 50,000 of the enemy have been enclosed, our troops commanding the three roads, and cutting them entirely off from communication with the river.

We have it on the authority of those who assisted on the field that our loss in the action of Tuesday amounted to between three and four thousand, killed and wounded. Two trains of four-horse wagons, and many private vehicles, reached the city about noon yesterday, with their freight of wounded. Among the vehicles bringing in the wounded yesterday were several of the fine ambulances, marked "U. S." captured from the enemy. The number of wounded brought in yesterday was estimated at something over 1000.—*Examiner.*

The Dispatch of the 3d, in its account of the desperate battle on Tuesday, gives the following account of the gallant conduct of Gen. Ransom's Brigade of North Carolina Troops:—

The brigades of Mahone and Armistead had been exerting themselves against a largely overwhelming force of the enemy, but being compelled to fall back in order to rest their men, Gen. Ransom's brigade was ordered forward. It consisted of five regiments, viz. 24th. Col. Clarke, 25th, Col. Rutledge, 26th, Col. Vance, 35th, Col. Ransom, and 49th, Col. Ramseur, all North Carolina troops. They were ordered to charge two heavy batteries, supported by not less than five Federal brigades, and while marching up to make the charge were under three fires. They did not falter, however, but went forward into the very teeth of the enemy without so much as the slightest indication of hesitation. It was, beyond question, one of the hardest fights, and one of the most desperate charges, that has been made during the whole war. This one brigade engaged the main body of the enemy's army at this point, and when compelled to withdraw did so in the most perfect order, and with the most undaunted spirit. Gen. Ransom fearlessly and intrepidly led his brigade on horseback, and was, during the whole continuance of the fight, exposed to the leaden hail of the enemy.

Col. M. W. Ransom, of the 35th regiment, was wounded in the early part of the fight by a Minie ball in the arm, but remained at the head of his regiment, rallying and cheering his men, till struck by a piece of shell in the side and prostrated. Lieut. Col. Petteway then took command of the regiment, but was almost immediately killed. Col. Ramseur, of the 49th, was wounded, and the casualties are very large throughout the entire brigade. We held our ground, and Gen. Ransom and his men slept upon the field they had formerly occupied, and but for the pelting rain would have renewed the fight yesterday morning.

RICHMOND, July 2d.—The casualties, last night, are transpiring. Colonel Ransom is severely but not dangerously wounded. Col. Dodd is killed. Lieut. Col. Petteway is killed. Major Cox, commanding Stokes' regiment, is reported wounded. I doubt it. The gallant Stokes is dying. The disproportion in North Carolina's loss is awful. The fighting of our men is represented as superhuman.

RICHMOND, July 2d.—All right yet. The yankees were in full retreat for their gunboats, last night. Generals A. P. Hill and Longstreet made a grand attack on a strong battery and took it, but were ultimately driven out with heavy loss.

Branch is left with no men to go in with. All his field officers but three are killed or wounded. Col. Haywood was wounded night before last, but reported for duty iff the morning. It has been raining all day.

[No doubt the loss in Branch's brigade has been very heavy in officers and men, but the statement in the last dispatch, that "he has no men to go in with," must be taken with some grains of allowance. It is hard to keep clear of the influences of excitement by those who are so near the scene of these terrible but glorious battles.]

Raleigh Telegraph.

Casualties of Co. F. Scotch Boys, 18th Reg. N. C. T.

The following report of the casualties of Co. F, 18th Regiment N. C. T., in the battle of Tuesday last, were received here last night:

RICHMOND, July 2.—Capt D Murdock McLaurin, wounded in thigh; John Pate, do; James Wright, wounded in ankle; Alex Buchanan, wounded in head, severely; A H McNeill, Duncan McLauchlin and A P McKay [illegible] slightly. Rest all safe.

J. R. B.

Wilmington Journal.

The Petersburg Express says our prisoners at 5000. The Whig says there were 4000 are in Richmond, others on the way, &c.

The yankee Gen. Sumner is wounded and a prisoner.

Interposition.—RICHMOND, July 3.—The letters from the New York Herald's Paris correspondents state that the Count de Persigny arrived in London on the 11th of June, about two days before the debates occurred in the houses of Lords and Commons, and the essential point of the whole subject is to be found in the assertion that the Count was entrusted by Napoleon with the negotiation of the terms of a plan of "mediation" with England. The assumption obtained a very general credence in Paris from the fact that the Patrie of the 11th instant circulated the following paragraph in larger type than usual:—

"We are assured that negotiations are about to commence in London to arrive at an understanding which may enable proposals to be made for a mediation in American affairs. If the negotiations in question succeed the mediation of England and France will be tendered simultaneously, and in identical terms, to the belligerent parties."—*Dispatch.*

From Chattanooga, Memphis, &c.—MOBILE, July 1—A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, says that General Hindman's (Confederate) army in Arkansas numbers from 25 to 30,000. The Yankee General Curtis is being reinforced.

Jackson's Tennessee Cavalry burnt 1500 bales of cotton, last Thursday, within 12 miles of Memphis. The vote in the municipal election at Memphis was small. No responsible person was a candidate for office.

JACKSON, MISS., June 30.—Gen. Chalmers has taken Bolivar, Tenn. Col. Tappen, of Arkansas, says that Gen. Hindman, with 30,000 men, has Curtis completely cornered. The State is blazing with excitement. The Battery at Duval's Bluff commands White River, and is supported by 5,000 Confederates. The people along the rivers refuse to trade with the Yankees.

KNOXVILLE, June 30.—Buell's army is rapidly crossing the Tennessee river at Florence, and concentrating at Bridgeport 34 miles from Chattanooga. The enemy crossed a regiment of artillery over Battle Creek yesterday. Gen. Harry Heth has been assigned to the command of the forces at Chattanooga. All quiet towards Cumberland Gap.

The Yankee Press call for Reinforcements.—The Baltimore papers of the 1st. urge the Yankee Government to reinforce McClellan speedily. This call, it is said, is not made from any fear that McClellan will be repulsed or defeated, on the Chickahominy, but for fear his force will not be sufficient, after the occupation of Richmond, to cut off and capture the "entire Rebel army." Truly a good joke.—*Enquirer.*

Nothing about the battles before Richmond is allowed to be published at the N. Y. Th. The telegraphic agent of the Northern press has been arrested for sending a dispatch from the Peninsula.

Gen. Fremont is reported to have resigned because superseded by Gen. Pope, his junior.

The friends of WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., desire that he should be voted for as a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senatorial Branch of the next General Assembly.

June 30. 38te

For the Senate.

WE announce DAVID McNEILL, Esq. a candidate to represent the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. VOTERS.

June 24, 1862. 37-ite

For the House of Commons.

THE friends of Dr. JOHN McCORMICK, of Harnett County, will support him at the next August election for a seat in the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 18, 1862. 35-itepd

We are authorised to announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 19, 1862. 35-tEpd

Having been solicited by many friends of Cumberland and Harnett, I have concluded to submit my name to be voted for as a COMMONER for the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett. I shall not canvass the Districts, but if elected, I will use my best exertions to legislate faithfully for my constituents, for the State, and for the Southern Confederacy.

ALFRED JACKSON.

June 20. 36itEpd

In accordance with a custom heretofore established between the counties of Cumberland and Harnett, allowing two Commoners to Harnett, and the Senator and one Commoner to Cumberland, many Voters in Harnett have solicited NEILL McKAY, Esq., to become a candidate, as one of the Commoners from Harnett; and believing him to be entirely acceptable to the people of Harnett, would ask for him the support of their fellow citizens of Cumberland. MANY VOTERS.

June 19. 35-18tpd

We are authorized to announce R. JAMES POWELL of the 52d Reg't N. C. Troops, a candidate to represent Richmond County in the lower House of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

June 30. 38te

To the Freemen of Cumberland County.

BY request, I again announce myself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Should I be elected I can only promise as before to discharge its duties with what ability I may possess.

HECTOR McNEILL.

May 31, 1862. 30-te

NOTICE.

K. H. WORTHY, present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff in Moore County, for the next term.

June 9, 1862. 32tf

To the VOTERS of RICHMOND COUNTY.

I TAKE this method of returning to you my thanks for the very liberal support you have heretofore given me for the office of Sheriff of your County, and I hope that I have given satisfaction in the administration of the same. I again solicit your suffrages for said office at

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1862.

THE GREAT BATTLE.—The end is not yet. We have gained a very great victory, beyond all doubt; but the enemy still shows a front which we have not yet been able altogether to break. According to the most reliable accounts we have driven him some 20 miles, from behind entrenchment after entrenchment, in the rear of which *our* men would never have been driven by anything short of a force of five to one. We have captured at least 10,000 men and at least 100 cannon, with vast quantities of small arms, &c. All this has been done at a terrible sacrifice of life and limb; but its being done was a *necessity*, to avert still greater evils than even loss of life and limb. Let us bless God that our brave soldiers have been able to do it at all. Our loss is dreadful, but it is not to be compared with that of our malignant foe. Our men fell cheered by a glorious victory, and to secure life and honor and property to their families, blessed in the present and to be honored by posterity. The yankees, on the contrary, have gone down in an unholy cause, loaded with the contempt and detestation of the world, now and forever, their proud hopes blasted, their vandalism signally punished.

We copy every item of interest that we have been able to find, and briefly refer the reader to it all.

LATEST.—The wires being down, we suppose, between Goldsborough and Raleigh, we are without a dispatch this morning. But we learn verbally from Goldsborough, that McClellan was retreating with 100,000 men, part on transports, and that Jackson had started for Williamsburg, hoping to intercept and capture his rear guard of 40,000.

We also hear that Longstreet's division had been ordered to march to meet Gen. Pope, who was on the way to relieve McClellan—where at, not stated.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEAD.—In addition to the gallant officers already mentioned, we have now to record the fall in the great battle of Col. Gaston Meares of Wilmington, Col. Henry A Dowd of Wake, Lieut. Col. Pettaway of Halifax, Capt. Henry Smith of Columbus, Lieut. D. W. Husted, only son of H. W. Husted, Esq. of Raleigh, and Lieut. Wm. Closs. Major Chatham Roberdean Wheat, heretofore announced as among the killed, was, we learn from the Standard, a native of this State. [Col. Dowd's death is not confirmed.]

Of the above, the only one personally known to us was Col. Meares, a gallant soldier and a noble gentleman. As brave as a lion in the field, he was as gentle and amiable as a woman in private life. He served through the Mexican war in an Arkansas regiment, (having been in that State when that war broke out,) first as Captain and then as Colonel. At the breaking out of the present revolution he was in business in New York, but immediately returned home and entered into the service in which he has gallantly fallen. We sympathize with the circle of loved ones whom his death has sorely smitten.

It is only the more conspicuous whom the telegraph tells us of, so far. There is a sad, sad detail of privates yet to come, to carry sorrow and desolation to many a home.

The bodies of Col. Meares, Capt. Wright and A. Duncan Moore reached Wilmington on Thursday and were interred on Friday. The body of Col. Lee (of Bethel memory) passed through Raleigh on Wednesday, to his family in Charlotte.

The report of the death of Lieut. Col. DeRosset of Wilmington is unfounded, we rejoice to say. Lt. Geo. B. Baker, of his Reg't, who arrived here this morning, informs us that he is at the head of the Reg't, unhurt.

Since the above was in type we find other killed and wounded among our North Carolina officers. Lieut. L J. Merritt, of the Chatham Rifles, fell in the battle of Tuesday last. He was a member of our late State Convention, a gentleman of fine talents and excellent character, who entered and served several months as a private, was severely wounded near Yorktown, and had been well enough to return to his company only a few days before the battle of Richmond. He was unmarried. See list of casualties in the 15th Reg't, of which his Co. is M, and the Harnett county Co. F.

Lieut. Marcellus Thompson of Wake is also among the killed. Private Marion Smith of the Raleigh Rifles, formerly of this town, is reported killed, but there is some doubt about it.

The list of killed and wounded in Capt. Horne's Co., (late Maj. Mallett's,) will be found elsewhere. Among the wounded are our young townsmen, Lieuts. Charles P. Mallett and George B. Baker, the latter slightly, the former severely in both shoulder and leg.

The "Cumberland Plow Boys," it will be seen from a letter received this morning from Lieut. J. A. McAlister, suffered but little—only one killed and one missing.

Captains Parsley, Barry and McRae, of Wilmington, are wounded, but not seriously.

We have seen a letter from Mr. J. T. Mullins, of this town, a private in Co. C, 3d Reg't. He says that the Reg't has been transferred to Gen. D. H. Hill's Division, Gen. Ripley's brigade, which commenced the attack on Thursday afternoon. The Reg't lost 60 in killed, wounded and missing. Serg't T. D. Murphy, Co. C. wounded badly in the foot, the ball entering behind the heel and coming out at the toes. Lieuts. Horn (commanding Co C.) Mallett and Baker all well. Mr. Mullins concludes as follows: "North Carolina is well represented in this glorious struggle, and her sons are bearing themselves everywhere most gallantly."

It is said that North Carolina has 43 Regiments in the army around Richmond, and that she has one-fourth of all the troops there. The published lists of the wounded in the Richmond Hospitals comprise men from 28 of our Regiments, showing that 15 had not been engaged up to the date of those lists.

The Richmond Whig gives a list of the Yankee Regiments from which the prisoners were taken who are registered in Richmond. It counts up 112 Regiments and 13 battalions, &c. Of course at least that number of regiments and battalions have been actually engaged in the battle. Probably others were engaged from which no prisoners were captured.

The anxiety for news from Richmond is intense. At every depot on the railroads, we learn, hundreds of people assemble at every passing of a train. The people of Carthage sent a special messenger here yesterday, 42 miles, to carry a mail, being unwilling to wait till to-night for the regular mail.

ANOTHER OMISSION.—We copied on Thursday from the Charleston Courier an incident in relation to a Virginia brigade and the 14th North Carolin Regiment, the particulars of which had been omitted from the Virginia papers. We have heard another incident, which is freely circulated in Richmond, but has not found a place in the papers of that city. The story runs somewhat thus: Gen. D. H. Hill ordered a Georgia Regiment to take a certain battery of the yankees. The operation was of course a dangerous one. The Georgians hesitated. Their Colonel appealed to them, but in vain. "March that Regiment to the rear," roared the General. "We have no use for such men. I have Regiments which never waver or hesitate." The General then ordered the Fourth North Carolina to do the Georgians' work. The Georgians could not stand that. They rushed forward and carried the battery themselves at the point of the bayonet.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We have still several communications on hand which must be deferred or omitted altogether. The all-important news *must* be published as fully as possible, whatever else may be neglected.

WOMAN'S MISSION.—If there is any one thing that, above all other earthly objects, now appeals to the hearts of Southern women, it is the care of the sick and wounded among the gallant spirits that went forth to fight the battles of their country. From the first of the war, the Ladies of this town and county have been heartily engaged in this great object. They have given their time, their money and their labor, in every mode by which they could contribute to it. They have sent thousands of garments to clothe those who in the battle or the march have lost all but what they wore. They have sent food and cordials to the hungry and sick. And thousands of dollars in money have taken the same direction.

The Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association recently collected $1172 for the relief of the wounded North Carolinians. They desired to place the amount in the hands of Dr. Johnson, Surgeon General of this State. But his absence from the State prevented his receipt of their letter. They then concluded to place the fund in the hands of Messrs. Bartholomew Fuller and W. Whitehead, two of our citizens holding offices in the Executive Departments at Richmond. They have received a reply from those gentlemen from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:—

"RICHMOND, June 30, 1862.

"MADAM:—We received by Capt. B. Robinson your letter of 22d inst., with its enclosures, viz:

Check for	$1,072 00
Confederate Bond for	100 00
Making together	$1,172 00

"Postponing, to a future time, a more detailed statement, we desire to say that we feel honored in being made the agents for distributing your very liberal and opportune donation. Nothing can ever exceed the generous kindness of the people of our beloved State, towards those who bear her honor proudly in the field, or suffer sickness, wounds and death, gladly in defence of her rights and liberties. The citizens of Cumberland, however, as far as we may judge, are eminent for their generosity, even amidst the abounding kindness of other portions of the State, and we bear cheerful and willing testimony to the large-hearted and, oftentimes self-sacrificing liberality of the *ladies* of our own town and county.

"As a State, we stand out grandly before the whole Confederacy, for the *entireness* of our devotion to the common cause, for the modesty with which we have done great actions, for the affectionate care and solicitude with which we have sought to supply the wants of our soldiers, and, most of all, for the watchful and unflagging energy which our *women* have displayed. Never was there a cause more deserving of *their* best efforts; never were the demands of a noble cause more cheerfully and promptly met. * * *

"We beg to convey to the ladies of your Association, and, through them, to each contributor to the fund provided by their liberality, our thanks for the means of relieving the suffering and, doubtless, promoting the recovery, of many who have deserved so well of their country.

"And we would also acknowledge to yourself, our appreciation of the very kind manner in which you have expressed the wishes of the Association which you represent.

"With sincere regard and esteem, we are your ob't serv'ts.

B. FULLER.
W. WHITEHEAD.

Mrs. U. C. MYROVER, Sec'y Ladies' Cum. Hospital Association, Fayetteville, N. C.

Since the remittance of the $1172, the Association has received additional contributions of upwards of $500 for the same object.

They have also corresponded with the Rev. Jos. Walker, Chaplain of the Hospitals, from whom they have received a letter of the 1st inst., promising his cheerful co-operation with Messrs. Fuller and Whitehead in relieving the wants of the N. C. soldiers. He says,—

"I rejoice that your Association has sent on such a liberal and timely contribution. I have seen many of them since the battle of the "Seven Pines," in which the 4th, 18th and 22d N. C Regiments suffered severely, particularly the 4th. Much could be done in the way of replacing clothing lost, and in supplying such little delicacies of food as a feeble, helpless sick soldier needs. Many of those whom I saw have probably been removed to Lynchburg and other places, and indisposition has prevented me from visiting many of the Hospitals since our recent successful battles. Your Association would do well to send a delegation of nurses, with, if possible, an extra contribution, to remain for a few weeks. All the City Hospitals are crowded, and the distress must be very great."

In accordance with the above suggestion the Association has induced Dr. Jas. A. McRae, who has had much experience in Mexico and in the present war as an Army Surgeon, and Mr. Wm. J. Myrover, whose kindness and skill at a sick bed are well known, to proceed to Richmond, without other compensation than the payment of their necessary expenses. Others will probably be selected for the like patriotic services.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The N. Y. Herald of the 24th had "indications of some important movement of the rebels in Richmond. The heavy rumbling of trains and wagons was heard late at night, and the sound of martial music receding from the city. The impression seemed to be that *an evacuation was taking place*, but it is just as likely that reinforcements were arriving."

Instead of an evacuation, it was the movement of our troops to begin the great battle.

The Herald also learns that "desertions from the rebel army amount to a regiment a week—principally from the Louisiana and North Carolina troops."!!

The Herald is very anxious to have Charleston captured, so as "to cut off the retreat of Jeff. Davis and his followers by the seaboard, and to push them into the interior and among the elevated regions of North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, where our Northern troops may prosecute the active work of a summer campaign without the slightest fear of the pestilential summer exhalations of our Southern seacoast section."

"There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

HOW THEY DO LIE!—The first news received in New York of the great battle was published in the Tribune. It was but a few lines about "a severe and most determined battle on Thursday and Friday." The Tribune says, "it is claimed by some of our officers as *a successful strategic movement*, into which the enemy have *unwillingly been drawn*, and which *will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army*. The attack was made by the enemy in immense force, who crossed the Chickahomony, near the railroad, above Mechanicsville, on Thursday afternoon, and fought desperately, but were *unable to drive our men a single rod*, though the enemy were *ten to one*. The only force engaged on that day was McCall's division, the battle lasting from two o'clock till nine, P. M., when *the division was ordered back*. General McClellan was on the field, expressing himself *satisfied with the result*."

We have italicised the contradictions and lies.

The Herald says "the rebels were beaten badly." It mentions among the killed yankees, 4 Colonels, 2 Lt. Colonels, and 1 Major.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—C. C. Fulton, Editor of the Baltimore American, has been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry for publishing a dispatch about the operations before Richmond. We shall not be sorry if they hang him, for he was one of the first and most influential of the Baltimorians to desert the South and join himself and his paper to Lincoln and the abolitionists.

REJECTED AGAIN.—The notorious Charles Henry Foster appears to be in bad odor in yankeedom—why, we cannot imagine, for he is scoundrel enough for the best or the worst of them. We see in the N. Y. Herald of the 24th June, (a copy of which a friend has kindly loaned to us,) that on the 23d, the House of Representatives passed the resolution of the Committee of Elections declaring Foster *not* entitled to a seat in the House from the 2d Congressional District of North Carolina. Mr. Brown of R. I. and Mr. Dawes of Mass. both characterized the claim of Foster as "a fraud baseless as the fabric of a vision."

HOME MANUFACTURE.—Mr. Wm. L. Rose of Johnston county has exhibited to us some Hair Selves of his own make—quite as substantial and useful, though not so smoothly finished as the yankee selves.

TELEGRAPHIC DIVIDEND.—Stockholders in the W. & N. O. Telegraph line can get a dividend of 8 per cent, on application at the Bank of Clarendon.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Gordonsville, Va., June 2d, Lewis W. Kinsbrough, in his 19th year, of Capt. Stowe's Forsyth Co.

Near Trenton, Lieut. Wm. Humphrey, of Onslow Co

In Edgecombe county, June 26th, W. C. King, aged 21, of Capt. Battle's Confederate Guards. Also, on the 22d, Amos Hearn, Jr. of the Spartan Band.

In Wilmington, Elisha Mosely, of Pitt county. Also, June 15th, Thos. Edwards of Edgecombe; members of the Spartan Band.

In the hospital at Richmond, Va., on the 16th ult. Mr. Gilbreth McKnight Wilson, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., in the 20th ye r of his age.

In Richmond, Va., of Typhoid Pneumonia, on the 8th June, Mr. Joseph Cardwell, of Madison, N. C., in the 22nd year of his age.

Also, at the same place, and on the same day, Mr. William Baughn, son of Capt. Wm. Baughn, of Rockingham.

On the 15th June, of typhoid fever, in Richmond. Lieut. William M. Holt, aged 25 years, eldest son of Dr. W. R. Holt of Lexington, N. C.

In Richlands, Onslow county, N. C., 17th of June, Lieut William Humphrey, aged 19 years 4 months and 9 days, an officer in Capt Koonce's Partisan Rangers.

On the 12th June, from the effects of a wound received in a battle near Richmond, Granville Royster.

On the 11th June, from the effects of a wound received in a battle near Richmond, Lieut. A. M. Luria, of the "Granville Stars," 23d Reg't N. C. Vols.

On the 1st May, at the Hospital at Kinston, Thos. R. Guy, aged about 21 years, of the 7th N. C. Troops.

At Camp Davis, of typhoid fever, on 11th inst., David Keller. Also, on the 13th, Talbert Harbison, of the same disease, both belonging to Co. B, 11th Reg't.

In the Hospital, at Ashley Station, Va., F. V. Beam, of the Floyd Riflemen, 34th Reg't N C T.

In Richmond, on 19th June, of typhoid fever, Adolphus A. Ross, aged about 21 years, a member of Capt. C. C. Cole's Guilford company.

DROWNED.—On the passage of the Hurt from Wilmington to this place on Friday evening last, a wounded soldier named Watson, belonging to the Company from Moore county lately commanded by Capt. Swann, 30th Regiment, fell overboard and was drowned. He was on his way home from Richmond, having been wounded in the late battle. We understand that he leaves a wife and child.

DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.—At Williamsburg, Va., on the 1st ult., Lieut. Jas. S. Hayes of Bertie, Co F 5th N. C. T. He was wounded and captured in the battle of Williamsburg. Also, at Richmond, recently, of wounds in the battle of Seven Pines, Lieut. Isaac A. Jones of Wadesborough, and of the same Regiment. They were gallant officers.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—The North Carolina Railroad Company has declared a dividend of eight per cent. This is cheering. Besides the benefit to the patriotic individuals who have so long waited in vain for some return for their investment, the State treasury will realize the handsome sum of $240,000 from this dividend. We congratulate the Treasurer, (who will feel nearly as glad as if the money was his own,) on this windfall.

SPECULATION IN THE STAPLES.—Cotton has suddenly jumped up from 8 cents to 12½; Spirits Turpentine from 17 to 25 cents; Tobacco in the same proportion, and large quantities of each have been bought up on speculation. The Richmond Examiner suggests that Confederate stocks are a more legitimate investment for surplus funds. And that next to them, manufactures of many useful sorts appeal at once to the patriotism and cupidity of the Southern capitalists.

We are especially glad that cotton has risen. It is the main interest that has been depressed worse than any.

FROM ANSON COUNTY.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated Ansonville, N. C., June 30, 1862:—

The nomination of Col. Vance and his acceptance is hailed with general delight in this community, and if one might judge from what they hear, the people of Anson will do all they can to secure his election.

The wheat crop is greatly reduced in consequence of rust, and some crops were largely curtailed by the freshet of the 5th and 6th of June.

We are now suffering from drought. We had a light shower of rain last night, and there are indications of more to-day. We hope it may yet come time enough to save the corn. There is but little cotton planted and nothing said about it.

RANDOLPH CROPS.—An old subscriber in Randolph writes us:—

"We are just done harvesting. We have in Southwest Randolph the poorest crop since the great rust, some 10 or 12 years ago. Many of us have had to over work our strength to get our wheat cut, but we have cut all nevertheless; though some of us old fellows had to go to the hospital, before or pretty soon after the work was done."

COUNTERFEITS.—A yankee prisoner at Richmond attempted to pass off on a boy a counterfeit Confederate note of $10. All the prisoners were then informed by order of Gen. Winder, that it was a criminal offence to attempt to circulate the bogus Confederate Treasury Notes obtained by them in Philadelphia. They were required to surrender the stuff. Twelve hundred dollars' worth was obtained from the men in Libby's warehouse.

AN ADMISSION.—We see by a speech of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, in the U. S. Senate, that Mr. Collamer of Vermont and Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky had admitted that the Confederate government is a government *de facto*. Upon this admission Mr. Saulsbury rightly contended that those who give allegiance to it cannot be punished for treason to the old government.

Mr. Saulsbury was very severe upon the abolitionists, whom he charged with all the blame of the present revolution.

THE YANKEES.—The Richmond Dispatch compliments the "universal yankee nation" of Puritans through a column like this:—

"Upon their settlement in America, they passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the earth belongs to the Saints. Resolved, That we are the Saints." Upon the strength of these self-evident truths, the Saints proceeded at once to steal everything they could lay their hands on. They killed the Indians, cheated the Dutch out of their possessions, chased the Baptists to Rhode Island, and hung the Quakers and witches, believing, perhaps, that they were doing God service, and quite sure that they were advancing their own interests."

The Dispatch says that the astounding lies told by the yankees about the present war induces it to doubt the truth of the histories of the American Revolution, as told by them. "All that we have from original Southern sources, we are disposed to credit. The rest we look upon as apocryphal."

This reminds us of the remark of a distinguished man, "As for History, I know that that is all a lie."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following additional contributions for the Richmond Hospitals are acknowledged by the Cumberland Hospital Association:—

Mr. Edward Spearman $100, Mrs. C. G. Wright $50, Mr. E. L. Pemberton $25, Mr. John McDaniel $20, Mr. W. Whitehead $5, Mrs. Joel Williams $5, Mrs. J. A. Worth $5, Mrs. James Strange $3, Mrs. J. H. Cook $2, Miss Eliza Nott $2, Miss Fannie Nott $2, Miss Manie Johnson $1, Miss Fannie Johnson $1, Miss Nellie Cook $1, Mrs D. Murchison $50, Mrs. David Fairley $10, Miss Margaret Murchison $15, Mrs Isabella Elliot $5, Miss Sophia Mallett $5.

Important Decision.—We learn that the Secretary of War has authorized Maj. Mallett to exempt all militia commissioned officers from conscription who are recognised by the State authorities as subject to orders and liable to be put in command.—*Raleigh Journal*.

Another Arrival.—Another big steamer, laden with everything that we want, has reached a point on the coast where her cargo can be made available. We need not be more explicit, as we doubt not that when our citizens go down town this morning, they will hear all about it.—*Charleston Mercury*.

THE RICHMOND BATTLES.

RICHMOND, July 4.—Yesterday, no fighting of any consequence occurred. The Federal army made an attempt to get to James river, and a portion of it managed to penetrate the marshes of the Chickahominy, and reached the James. A large number, under the protection of nobody at all, contrived to get over to the Epps Island, and *there they are*. Some got over on the other side, but being under no command and completely disorganized and demoralized, will doubtless be speedily cooped up and carried to Petersburg. The remainder of McClellan's army are diving about in the swamps of the Turkey Island region. Between five and six thousand of them were captured on yesterday. The situation is now nearly as it was on Wednesday. The enemy are at bay, without supplies, ammunition, aid, and almost without hope.

God has so blessed the valor of our soldiers and the skill of our generals as to grant us *a great deliverance* from our enemies. They are discomfited, broken and captured, routed or destroyed. The full extent of our victory, won by a week's hard fighting, we shall know before long. Meanwhile, we have abundant reason for rejoicing and devout gratitude.—*Enquirer*.

RICHMOND, July 4.—Our reports from the scene of operations yesterday were exceedingly meagre, and to obtain really reliable information was decidedly difficult. Persons coming from the last battle-field were utterly unable to give any definite account of the situation of affairs, though many were quite confident that the bulk of the Federal army had either escaped by the river, or got under cover of their gunboats.

It appears from all accounts that McClellan's army, after the battle of Tuesday, continued to make a rapid retreat, but with what success remains yet to be developed.

A large number of wagons, abandoned by the Yankees on their retreat from the line of the Chickahominy, will be speedily transferred to Richmond, filled with commissary and other stores. The York River train last evening brought up a large amount of valuable articles suitable for army use, found on the line of the road within nine miles of the city.

About fifty pieces of field artillery abandoned by the enemy, were taken by our troops yesterday. All were spiked.—*Dispatch*.

RICHMOND, July 4.—Last night we received reliable information from the neighborhood of the river that Gen. Lee yesterday morning had sent couriers over the whole extent of his lines to ascertain whether the enemy had made any egress, and had carefully reconnoitered his position, and was satisfied that his lines still enclosed a considerable portion of McClellan's forces in the densely wooded and swampy ground in which we described him as having taken refuge.

It is supposed that considerable numbers of the enemy who have reached the river have crossed it, retreating towards Norfolk; and it was reported that Gen. Holmes' division had been ordered across the river to cut off their line of retreat.

A dispatch was received last night by the government, that yesterday evening nine of the enemy's gunboats were seen slowly steaming above City Point and were shelling the north bank of the river. The enemy have erected lines of tents on the shores of the river, but they are supposed to be intended only for the accommodation of their wounded awaiting transportation.—*Ex'r*.

RICHMOND, July 5.—The number of prisoners captured on Thursday was over-estimated in yesterday's issue. The whole number amounted to five instead of six thousand.

We are informed on what would at other times be good authority, that McClellan is at present in a pretty strong position near Westover, and that Lee is expected to attack him to-day.

On yesterday, operations, in the opinion of the talkers about town, were decidedly slow. Some hundreds of prisoners were taken, all of whom were of the "voluntary" sort. Numbers are escaping, without arms, into the lower counties, but no organized movement has yet taken place, on the part of the beleaguered army, which can be termed either a battle or an escape.

Enquirer.

RICHMOND, July 5.—There is nothing of exciting interest relative to the situation of affairs yesterday, nor has there been any sanguinary engagement since the great conflict of Tuesday last. A dispatch was received at this office yesterday from Chester, communicating the important intelligence that a large portion of the army of McClellan was surrounded by our forces at Carter's Mill Pond, in Charles City county, and that our cavalry captured a large lot of wagons and other property at Shirley. A portion of our army took up the line of march on Thursday night, with the supposed view of flanking the enemy, and it is by no means improbable that the desired result has been achieved. It is the opinion of some military men, that a decisive blow will be struck before the enemy has an opportunity to escape, while others, assuming that McClellan has still a numerous army confronting our forces, believe that he will continue his retreat to the mouth of the Chickahominy, and there make a stand under protection of Yankee gunboats. Intelligence, deemed entirely authentic, was received last evening that our pickets had captured two couriers attempting to make their way to McClellan, with dispatches directing him to hold out for two days longer, by which time he would have ample reinforcements. The possession of this information may lead to speedy operations on the part of our army.

At last accounts a large fleet of Federal gunboats and transports were lying between Berkeley and Westover. No firing was heard on the river yesterday morning.

The Latest.—It was reported by a gentleman who came up last night, that about 100 vessels were near Berkeley, and that a large force of the Federals was gathered there.

It was rumored last night that the Confederate gunboat Teazer, while on a reconnoissance down the river, was captured by one of the enemy's ships. The Teazer was originally a tugboat and carries two guns—*Dispatch*.

RICHMOND, July 5.—It is believed that that portion of the enemy's forces which are described as in communication with the river, and as having taken their way towards Shirley and Westover with long trains of wagons, &c., by no means composes the bulk of McClellan's forces, and that a considerable portion of his army is still detained within our line on the roads leading down through Charles City county.

Reports were received yesterday in this city from Chester, the half-way village on the railroad between this city and Petersburg, stating that information had been received from Bermuda Hundreds, that 50,000 of the Yankees were surrounded at Carter's pond. We give the rumor for what it may be worth. A large portion of the Yankee army is, to our certain knowledge, in the immediate vicinity.

The Latest.—It is reported that Jackson has cut off a portion of the enemy's rear guard and taken several thousand prisoners; but we can get no particulars, and find the rumor confirmed only in the circumstance that General Lee had sent an order to the city for prison accommodations for ten thousand men. The reports from the lines yesterday are meagre; but we are informed of an important movement of our troops—the publication of which is not advisable.—*Examiner*.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The following is a list of the casualties in my Company during the recent engagements near Richmond:

June 26th—Wounded: Serg't Thos D Murphy, Privates Henry Bishop, Jas A Hall.

July 1st—Killed: Privates Young Blanchard, Enoch Hollingsworth, Wm P Moore, Robt M Parker. Wounded: Lt Chas P Mallett, severely: Lt Geo B Baker, slightly; Serg't Jno M Watkins, Corp'l Jas B Arnett, Corp'l David Powell, Privates Alex'r Barbour, Daniel Butler, W W Dawkins, W G Davis, Geo C Emery, Thos Flowers, Henry Jones, Joshua Jackson, Dan'l Montgomery, Lemuel Nowell, Francis Newell, Arch'd Porter, Daniel Robinson, J W Rouse, Thos Springs.

A large proportion of the wounds are slight. Serg't Watkins and Privates Dawkins and Springs are severely, if not seriously injured.

H. W. HORNE, Capt.
Co. C, 3d Reg. N. C. Troops.

July 4th, 1862.

From the Cumberland Plough Boys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Private Amos Sessoms of Co. F, 24th Regiment N. C. T., was killed on the 1st inst., near Richmond, Va. He was a brave soldier, a good man, and died nobly on the field of battle. Isaac C. Beard is missing from the company but is thought to be safe. All the rest safe.

J. A. McALISTER, 1st Lieut.

15th Regiment—July 1st.

Field and Staff—Col H A Dowd, seriously but not dangerously wounded; Adj't W H Ballard, wounded in right arm.

Co A—Killed: Capt J B Randolph, private W H Reese. Severely wounded: Serg't J T Spring, privates A Lassiter, B E Pule, M Deloatch. Slightly: Lt W H Parker, Serg'ts B D Murfee, P H Stinson, Serg't W E Woodruff, Privates J E Grant, H T Britton.

B—Killed: Not known. Wounded 18.

C—Killed: Privates H S Jelly, D R Wilson. Severely wounded: Privates Jonathan Blanton, [illegible], in thigh; E A Revells, in thigh; J J Hodges, in head; W G Wyllie, in arm and back; R H Wyllie, [illegible]; Serg't S M S Hopper in hand; Corp'l A M Putnam, in foot.

D—Killed: Serg't O M Pendergast, private J W McFarland. Wounded: Corp'l J [illegible], in arm; privates A B Jarrell, in leg; A Williams, in hand; N H Dellinger, in arm; Serg't R Shields, in arm.

E—Killed: Private Sylvester Tharrington. Wounded: Capt Willie Perry, in arm; Corporal S H Moore, in hand; privates G Huff, in neck; J B Duke, in head; G K Parham, in arm.

F—Wounded: Capt D McDougald, seriously; Lt D E Green, slightly; Sergts D J Johnson, mortally; P H Grady, severely; privates R D Byrd, severely; F M Jordan, J R Hobbs, F Morrison, slightly.

G—Wounded: Privates J J Foster, J M Leonard, J H Longmire, severely; Wm Curtis, Henry King, slightly. Missing: G W Colvard, J G Murphy, Jesse Webster.

H—Wounded: Sergt M Sharp, private C C Cheek, Willis Coble, Anderson Sharp, severely; Sergt W B Webb, privates Wm Roberts, Jas Sumner, slightly.

I—Killed: Sergt Geo L Gordon, Corpl Job Cobb, private J H Lanmon. Wounded: Lt S M Pinder, slightly; Sergt N M Lawrence, arm broken; privates Calvin Bass, in leg; G W Cherry, slightly in breast; J E Allen, ditto in leg; Caffield Fountain, in arm; J M Johnson, in brain. Missing: R F Cobb, Allen Taylor.

K—Killed: Fred Walker, W F Womble. Wounded: Lt J P Cross, in foot; privates B Griffin, in foot; C H Jordon, in head; J Mears, in leg; H Mears, thigh broken; J H Jackson, in bowels.

L—Killed: Privates T W Davis and W H Nicholson. Wounded: Sergts D G Corn, (four times;) J H Howard, private A C Holt, severely; Sergts J W Whitess, P H Winston, privates John Wallson, E G Conyous, C E Brodie, very slightly.

M—Killed: 1st Lt L J Merritt, privates W J Baker, J M Sanders, J R Stedman, 1st Sergt J T McClenahan. Wounded: Capt W L London, slightly; Lt W H Tyson, very slightly; Lt W H Rogers, in foot; Corpl Tysor, very slightly; privates Ned Berry, in head and side; T L Clarke, very slightly; J D Clegg, very slightly in arm; T A Council, in arm; Jos Gilmer, J M Edwards, Benj'n Gunter, W G Johnson, A Gough, G Guymour, C H Womble, A J Loyd, slightly.

The 15th Reg't is in General Howell Cobb's brigade. Its losses in the fierce battle of Tuesday evening last were as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.	Total.
2d Louisiana Reg't,	20	164	10	203
34th Georgia,	4	26	11	41
16th Georgia,	10	52	78	140
15th N.C.,	23	121	6	149
	66	363	104	533

38th Regiment N. C. T., on June 26th and 27th.

Col W J Hoke, Adj't Cowles, wounded
Company A—Not in action

B—Killed, Corp'l G W Wheeling; Privates Jas Stokes, sr, Jno Cream, J Blackman. Wounded; Serg't H B Brown, J A Bass, G C Poplin, A Grose, J M Atwood, G D Halcomb, W M Carter, A S Hair, W Cook, J E Hutchins, A R Reese, R D Russell, D T Talley, W H Felts, L J Wells, W R Hains, Jno H Groce, C F Armstrong.

C—Killed, Privates L Gurley, O M Warwick, Jas Britt. Wounded, Serg'ts J W Walker, G L Daughtry, Corp'ls W T Sutton, W A Andrews; Privates R R Jackson, R Cobb, W McLamb, J B Cotton, R S Stith, W Brewer, S W Sutton, J S Sanderson, M Vaughn, W B Harrington, W H Pope, J R Warwick.

D—Killed, Lieut Jos W Darden. Wounded, Serg't O B Morrisey; Privates Jos Persithe, Robt Sharp, M Lockkanny, W E Brewer, W H Stevens.

E—Killed, Lieut M T Covington; Privates Jas T Bostick, M V B Covington. Wounded, Serg't A G Hawkins; Privates H H McCaskill, P Kelly, J Bennist, N T Baldwin, K M Covington, C Crouch, M Chappell, W C Mitchell.

F—Wounded, Lts D F Roseman, J Yount, A Deal, Corp'l N E Ligmin; Privat s A Atwood, Jno D Hoke, Jno Herrick, Dav Hoffman, Jacob Hoffman, (since dead.)

G—Killed, R A Hines, J S McLain. Wounded, Serg't Heartness, J W Hartness, J W Linney, Corp'l C J Deal, T F Murdoch, D E Campbell, M M Clary, W G W Ellis, J Q Elder, J Gantt, S S Hines, J W Lackey, J Wesley Lackey, J C Lackey, R C Lackey, W L Lackey, D M Main-son, A V Turner, D A Wilson, J R Murdock, Capt Flowers, Lt Harrington.

H—Killed, N H Crawford, A M Dorsett, D N Miller. Wounded, Serg'ts J L Andrews, T L Russell, Corp'l E T Kearns, A C Steed, J W Bell, A M Bell, F W Carter, S H Hopkins, Jno Howell, E E Lack, Wm M Newby, A W Sanders, Jesse Scarlett, H M Tomlinson.

I—Killed, D D Hamrick. Wounded, J Childers, (since dead,) R D Hughs, E McSwain, Lt Bean, Corp'l D W Powell, Corp'l T R Hean, P Green, W C Hamrick, M Holmes, G C Kitchen, C B Powell, J C Williams, A G Wickens, Color Serg't Jno waters.

K—Capt McLauchlin—No report of names. Killed 3 wounded 16

E. GOLDMAN, Act'g Ass't, 38th N. C. T.

[The names of killed and wounded in Capt. McLauchlin's company were published in Thursday's Obs.]

Company I, 1st N. C. Reg., Capt. Foote.—Killed, Serg't J W Hartsfield; Privates Oscar L Mitchell, Isham Mitchell, Jno Smith. Wounded, Elijah Belvin, mortally, Serg't M F Scarbrough, severely; Silas H Jones, severely; Jas W Powell, Jas H Grady, H Pace, Jas Belvin, Jno Pully, Baldy Pierce, Cal Pierce, Wesley Young, Wesley Jones, Jos Rowland, Wm Buffalow, Wm A Jones, Andison Williams, Perry Loyd, Wm T Massingale, Jackson Ellis, Aug Hicks, H C Hodge, Henry Perry, Lewis Browning, Green Sanderford, Lt J Z Terrell, severely in ankle, Y ung B Clifton, Marcellus Pierce, Jac Frazier.—Total killed, 4; wounded 27.

The Raleigh Companies in the 14th N. C. Troops.—Raleigh Rifles.—Killed, C W Wagstaff, Marion Smith, Wiley Sauls. Wounded, Jos Powell, in head; J Cooper, slightly; Elbert Johnson, finger shot off; Jno Perkinson, in hand, badly; —— Howard, in hand.

Oak City Guards.—Killed, Lieut Thompson; Geo Jones, Jno Penny, J R Utley. Wounded, J L Carson, in back; Jas Wood, in side, slightly; Wm Shaw, badly in bowels by accidental discharge of own gun.

Capt Wm B Gully, of this city, of the Clayton Yellow Jackets, is also among the slain.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Co. K, 3d, N. C. T., Richmond, July 4.—Killed, J C Lee, Jas Kinsen, E J Mills, W W Richardson. Wounded, R H Rochelle, R H Pitser, J Pigford, W Stokes, W L Rainer, R G Cowan, L G Blake, H M Smiley, L S Evans, H Ross, W Shepard, H Giddens, R T Saunders, W Player.

Co. C, (Columbus.) 20th N. C. T.—The following is a list of the casualties in the battle of Tuesday last: Killed, Capt W H Smith, 1st Lieut A N Jones, 2d Serg't G H Meares. Privates Jno Lamb, Dan Elvington, Wynn Nance. A H Watson, J T Watson, Jas Johnson, S B Jones. Wounded, Privates W A Adams, M G Bullard, J G Bullard, J W Bullard, M K Bullard, E Bullard, Carey Bullock, W A Belcher, Robt Darden, Rich Faulk, J Griffin, R M Godwin, T Griffin, M King, Jas Lamb, G W Stephens, W K Williamson, W D Williamson, Shelton Williamson, Colin Worley.

Co. I, 18th N. C. T., "Wilmington Rifle Guards"—Killed, 1st Lieut W A Wooster, Serg't A D Moore, B M Burnett; Privates J E Walker, A W Housend. Wounded, Corp'l J D Barry, Lt J P Bridgers, Serg't Holliday; Privates McIntire, Feutler, Pigford, —— Quinn, J J F Heath. Slightly wound-d, Lieut G W Huggins; Privates J Carroll, J N Bowden, H E Backus, J H Brown.—*Wil. Jour., 5th.*

From Washington City.—A gentleman who left Washington City on Sunday last has furnished the Richmond Enquirer with Northern papers to that date. The Sunday Chronicle mentions great excitement that day, about rumors of a decisive battle near Richmond. But the War Department was applied to and stated "that there was no foundation for such rumors."!! [What a lie!]

Gold was selling at 9 per cent. premium.

In coming down the Potomac the gentleman saw some 28 steamers and transports loaded with troops, said to be 12,000, the remnants of Shields's brigade, and said to be completely demoralised—(but on the way, doubtless, to re-inforce McClellan.)

Thirty-five members of the yankee Congress had met and adopted a series of resolutions protesting against the unconstitutional measures of the abolition majority.

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*Recent Dispatch from

composing our right, lying immediately along the Chickahominy.

Friday morning the general advance *en echelon* again began; Gen. Jackson in advance and far to the left, gradually converging to the Chickahominy again; Gen. A. P. Hill in the centre, and bearing towards New Coal Harbor; Gen. Longstreet and Gen. D. H. Hill coming down the Chickahominy to New Bridge. Arrived at Hogan's House, near New Bridge, Gen. Lee awaited the consummation of his magnificent strategy—courier after courier arrived informing him of the approach of each division. As soon as Jackson's arrival at Coal Harbor was announced, Gen. Lee and Gen. Longstreet, accompanied by their respective staffs, rode by Gaines's Mill and halted at New Coal Harbor—here they joined Gen. A. P. Hill. Soon the welcome sound of Jackson's guns announced his arrival and that the battle had begun.

The enemy now occupied a singular position; one portion of his army on the southside of the Chickahominy, fronted Richmond, and was confronted by General Magruder—the other portion on the north side, had turned their backs on Richmond, and fronted destruction in the persons of Lee, Longstreet, Jackson and the Hills.

These last were therefore advancing on Richmond with their *backs* to the city; such was the position into which Gen. Lee had forced McClellan. The position which the latter here occupied, however, was one of great strength.

Jackson having begun the contest, it was taken up by Gen. A. P. Hill in the centre and by D. H. Hill on the left; Longstreet, in reserve, supported immediately the centre under Gen. A. P. Hill. From the beginning of the conflict Jackson pressed *up* and D. H. Hill *down* the Chickahominy. Our wings were thus approaching each other, while our centre was driving the enemy back upon the river. From 4 o'clock until eight the battle raged with a display of the utmost daring and intrepidity on the part of the Confederate army. The enemy's lines were finally broken and his strong positions all carried, and night covered the retreat of McClellan's broken and routed columns to the south side of the Chickahominy. This retreat to the Richmond side of the river was continued through Friday night, and the morning of Saturday. Closely watched and pressed by our army, he held his fortified camp on the south side of the Chickahominy during Saturday, but evacuated it during the night, and resumed his retreat, taking direction towards James River.

The operations of our army since Sunday morning have been principally on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy; on Sunday, however, Jackson commanded Bottom's Bridge and though unable to cross it because it was under range of the guns of the enemy, he prevented its use by the enemy while he built himself another a mile above, where he crossed his army to the south side on Sunday evening, leaving Gen. Stuart's cavalry on the North side.

The retreat which began from the North side on Friday night, on yesterday changed into a flight; and the *foot races* of the armies of the Potomac are now being run down towards the James River, through Charles City. The position of the armies at the time of writing this, owing to McClellan's "rapid movements and brilliant strategy" may be designated as decidedly shifting; indeed "dissolving views" are the principal parts of the flying Federal panoramas.

The result of the conflict thus far is a splendid tribute to the capacity of our Commanding General Robert E. Lee. Henceforth his name is as immortal as history can make a man. The facts when analysed, as we hope soon to be better able to do, will display a combination of strategy, prudence, vigor, and sagacity in planning the attack, that have rarely been equaled in the history of military operations. We are proud of the pure patriot and modest General who has thus unhorsed the boasted "Young Napoleon."—*Richmond Enquirer, 1st.*

CASUALTIES IN N. C. REGIMENTS

Captain McLauchlin of this county has furnished us with the following list of casualties in his company, 38th Reg't, up to (and we suppose including) Saturday 28th:

Killed—Serg't A McInnis, privates N J McLauchlin and Arch'd Ray.

Wounded—Lieut A Shaw, severely; corp'l J S Ray, teeth knocked out; corp'l A C Graham slightly; privates D A Blue, N Culbreth, G Geddie, D T Graddy, F B Jones, J A J McArthur, J A McLaurin, D J McLaurin, W McPhail, S McLean, David Ray Jr. all slight; Jno M Graham, shot in thigh; J C McGugan, in foot; J T Philips, severely; David Ray, Sen. do; J A Snead, do. M. R. Carver and M. McDonald, missing but thought to be safe.

List of Casualties of the 6th N. C. State Troops, in the Battle of 27th June, (Friday.)

Company A.—Killed—none. Wounded—Lieut Col Avery, flesh wound in thigh. Serg'ts Dickson and Swafford. Privates J S Brown, R L Elliott, J T Elliott, Thos Keenan.

Co B—Killed, none. Wounded—Capt Parrish. Privates N Parker, Green Roberts, J G Lunsford.

Co C—Killed, none. Wounded—Lieut Evans Turner, Corp'l Turner; Privates S H Garrard, N O Leigh, Jas Huskie, W D Pool, R Brasfield, J Kilgroel

Co D—Killed, none. Wounded—Privates J M Thompson, H McNeely.

Co E—Killed—Private C H English. Wounded—Corp'l Cox, Privates J O Sikes, J Hinsinger, Wm Branch, J W Lewis, Wm Howell.

Co F—Killed, none. Wounded—Corp'l Dunham, Privates M Bevens, J Bevens, John Pettigrew, H Stanford, A H Cheek.

Co G—Killed—Privates Redwind and M L Morgan. Wounded—Privates D A Sloop, W J Smith.

Co H—Killed—Private J A Burk. Wounded—Privates A Coleman, A Tucker, F A Page, G Stadler.

Co I—Killed—None. Wounded—Capt R W York, privates L Pickard, T C Barbee.

Co K—Killed—None. Wounded—Private G S Halt. Total—Killed 4; wounded 43; aggregate 47.

34th N. C. Regiment.

Wounded, Col R H Riddick, Lieut Col C J Hammarskold, Adj't J W Riddick.

Company A—Killed, Private Green Andrews.

B—Killed, Drury Hall. Wounded, privates William Wright, Adolphus Withro, Wm Brooks, F M Green, A H Davis, Amos Hamrick.

C—Killed, privates A G Wallace, G R Keeter, B O Tanner, W H Miller. Wounded, L N McBryer, L A Daves, H Lumner, W G Conher, C M Crow, R M Harril, A O Lynch, J W Wilson.

D—Killed, private J R McNeely. Wounded, Capt W L J Lawrence, Serg't T J Atkinson, privates Wm Harvell, E Freeze, R A Overcash, Joel Corriher, S A Martin, R M Atwell, Wilson Overcash, David Pickler, J B Parker, J T Williford, J K McNeely, F M Miller.

E—Killed, Lt David Rhodes, privates J H Hill, Dan Wise, Dan Perkins, Joab Moore, Cephas Hartzoge. Wounded, M L Heavner, Joshua Queen, Pink Edmond, Charles Shull, Geo Hedgpelt, David Reid, Alex Helms, Thos Abernethy, Danl Gilbert, Perry Carpenter, Jno H Baker.

F—Killed, Capt A G Waters, privates Wm Clay, A G Elam, R H Shields, W L Harden, B K Harden, Sam'l Aiken, J A Bryant, Jno White, D A Wilson, Sol Carpenter, J E Beam. Wounded, Lt D R Hoyle, privates Cyrus Sparrow, A H Gantt, B M Hoyle, Sol Newton, Newton Wright, A C Irvin, Jas Blanton, D M Stroup, Henry Hoyle, Presly Norman, Jacob Earle, Jno Newton, O W Felmont, H S Moss, D D Price.

G—Killed, privates Chas Anderson, J D D Alexander, J K P Means, J A Todd. Wounded, Lt G-M Norment, Lt Robt D Reid, privates W Clerx, J J Phillips, Scott Lawing, J J Bain.

H—Killed, privates Luther Roberts, Leroy Patnam, A P Gool, Jno Howell, Wm Brown, Martin Earls.

I—Killed, S Cargall, G C Kenady. Wounded, Wm Martin, J Steadman, Philip Settle, Jack Robins, Joab Huntley, W L Jones, M Kimble.

K—Killed, O L Hurlie, P G Green, H C Hamilton.

E. C. McLAUCHLIN.

CASUALTIES IN THE 30 N. C. REGIMENT.

June 26th and 27th, on the north side of Chickahominy.

Maj. Edward Savage, wounded slightly in the hand.

Co A—Killed, Sgt B F Spivey, Private J R P Jones. Wounded, Privates Burton Davis, Wm M Bryant, John R Best, Reuben Hill, Wilburn West.

B—Killed, Corp'l Wm H Harvell. Wounded, Sgt Wm H Pickett, Privates Dan Smith, Wm D Bradshaw, Amos Edwards, Alf E Frederick, Milton H Johnson, Lewis S Register.

C—Killed, None. Wounded, S'gt Thos D Murphy, Privates Jas A Hall, Henry Bishop.

D—Killed, None. Wounded, Piram P Beasley, Owen McCumber.

E—Killed, None. Wounded, Privates Charney Sparkman, Wm N Hobbs, Ed J Hobbs, Lorenzo Melton, Bryant Thompson, (died,) Lott Tippett, Jas H Edens, Geo W Padrick.

F—Killed, Private Jno J Montgomery. Wounded, S'gt Ed I Garrison, Corp'l Jno H Pugh, Privates Hiram Jarrell, Geo H Bishop, Acey Ormsby.

G—Killed, Privates Wm B Smith, Thos J Wells. Wounded, Privates Jos Taylor, Henry Mashburn, Isaac Morton, Geo Aman, Ben Reece, Nat S Owens, Wm F Covil, Bazzel Riggs; Nich J Conoway, missing.

H—Killed, Privates Jno Mears, Dav W Miller. Wounded, Privates Z Gollahorn, H F Blizzard.

I—Killed, None. Wounded, S'gt Wm McDervitt, Corp'l Wm E Shallington. Privates Horatio N Richardson, Jno T Allen, Jas E Hosier, Jno W Hodgers, Sam Daniels, Wm Windley.

K—Killed, Private Robt S Ormsby. Wounded, Private Isaac Rochelle.

FOURTH N. CAROLINA REGIMENT.—Casualties June 27th.

Co A—Wounded, Privates R S Layenly, R M Osborne, M L Hall, Jac Mossey, Chas S Harris.

B—Killed, Private David C Brandon. Wounded, Privates Chas Anderson, Geo W Meniss, Adam Beaver, C A Walter.

C—Killed, Privates Robt M Holmes, Robt O Hair. Wounded, Capt J R Andrews, Privates J R A Haul, T L Stephenson, W D Raymer, L A Ranels, E Barkley, E May, J N Bretherton, J C Turner, H T Johnson.

D—Killed, Private Wm Boyett. Wounded, Privates J B Lane, H W Thompson, W J Roberts, R W Hugins.

F—Wounded, Lieut Simms, S'gt Fitzgerald.

G—Killed, W H Owen. Wounded, S'gt S L Sharke, Privates Jac Wagner, P S Rose, Henry Turner, J H Whitlock.

H—Killed, Corp'l J P Maiden. Privates G W Burton, J H Mize, Walker, J G Powell, A N Steel, J York, L Lamberts.

K—Killed, Privates Paul Barger, Geo Cauble, Jas Solomon. Wounded, Privates Alf C Carter, Wm Morris, J F Thompson.

The Regiment went into the battle with 130 effective men. Killed 8, wounded 46—Total 54.

Casualties in the Confederate Greys, Co. E, 20th Reg't.

Killed—Privates Marshal Flowers, A S Parker, Thos T McIntire, D J Winders; and Stafford Grant, (supposed to be dead.) Wounded—Lt Frank Ireland, slightly in hip; Corp'ls T B Wright, severely in right arm; W D Cherry, in several places; J C Killett, thigh. Privates J D Shine, dangerously in hip and side, B B Southerland, T W Broadhurst, Ivy R Baker, Thos M Faison, B B Carr, A B Dail and David Broadhurst, all severely wounded, besides several slightly wounded.

Wounded North Carolinians in the Hospitals in Richmond.—Seabrook's Hospital—Philip Dunnavant, 7th; Serg't R R Revels, J W Shields, Henry Moss, 34th; L A Ford, 23d; Serg't R W Robins, 22d; Hendly Duke, 12th; W H Moore, 16th; Geo Torrence, 37th; David Ray, 38th; Calvin Pierce, 37th; Stephen Lullan, 38th; K M Covington, 38th; M F Scarbrough, 1st; S S Lindford, do; Jas Heard, do; Corp'l H J Williams, do; W A Newby, 38th; Serg't T L Russell, do; H N Tomlinson, do; Jesse Grant, do; John Brown, 1st; Albert Shaw, do; Ellis Hutchin, 38th; H H McCaskill, do; Corp'l John D Shaw, 1st; Jno Jenkins, do; H G Wiggins, 38th; Serg't E I Garrison, 3d; Corp'l Jno H Brantly, 1st; J C Lackey, 38th; A Harney, 16th; Henry Evans, do; John Elan, 24; Adj't J S R Miller, 1st; Capt R W Rives, do; Dan S Andrews, 2d; Andrew Lasting, 1st; Jas T Bagguit, do; E D Johnston, do; James H Jackson, 22d; M Chappell, 38th; C Crouch, do; Corp'l E W Saunders, 34th; Jno Means, 3d; W Taffar, 22d; Jesse Scarlet, 38th; W R Oldridge, Jas Mills, W Bolen, John Jones, J M Anldered, G P Able, R Jamison, Corp'l R James, G B Swanger, J A Blair, J A Rhea, 16th; Jas W Powell, 1st; J Atwood, 38th; Thos L Stanfield, 16th; D D Price, 34th; A M Anthony, 16th; P B Bailey, 3d; Enoch Signman and Serg't T B Begh, 16th; C H Long, 22d; W A Millan, 16th; J Alwyn, 16th; Corp'l J P Bungarner, 16th; Jas Bain, 34th; H A Clark, 22d; J R Chambers, 16th; M Coffer, 2d; J Bell, 1st; J M Badger, 22d; J H Bosh, 38th; D C Crites, 13th; Benj'n Donnell, 12th; C H Davis, 37th.

Banner Hospital—R C Lackey, 38th; E Sparkman, 3d; S M Hines, W C Meacham, Jacob Childers, 38th; W T Herndon, 7th; Hiram Jarrell, 3d; Lt Isaac L King, 22d; Martin Earles, 24th; Serg't John Wynn, 1st; Junius A Alburty, 21st; Balaam Moore, do; Jos W Walker, 6th; Corp'l Wm A Cox, 6th; Wm J Eart, 6th; Geo H Smart, 28th; John D Hudson, do; Dan'l J Phillips, 5th; Wm H Williams, 34th; D M Stroud, 34th; Wm Harris, do; Wm Harvell, do; Ellis Sartin, 22d; Abner Camp, 34th; Jas A May, 22d; R A Overcash, 34th; Benj Martin, do; Corp'l Wm Wright, do; Sam'l Cunningham, 4th; Captain D A Parker, 28th; John Brockwell, do; Sol W Young, do; Serg't R H Teague, W D Barnes, F W Query, 7th; Eli Brown, J L M Clemmer, 37th; J S Thompson, C W Rowland, 28th; W Yow, do; Thos A Gibson, J M Hendricks, 37th; R H Bird, W H Stutts, 28th; G J Huntley, 34th; Levi Coley, G A Parker, Azaria Brown, J H Hatchford, 28th; Serg't J W Green, 37th; W H Gibson, 7th; Alex'r Reeves, 20th; E F Kemp, do; Thos Bullard, do.

Christian & Lea's Hospital—Serg t J B Angley, 1st; E M Walter, 4th; H F Pridgen, 4th; Jos Allman, 6th; D A Mann, 34th; J T Freeman, 22d; Jones Peterson, 10th; C A Kennedy, 20th

Globe Hospital—Wm Cooke, 38th; John King, 1st; E J Hobbs, 3d; Aug Reese, 38th; Tho Stricklan, 1st; Capt H C Worley, 16th; D E Campbell, Wm H Felts, 38th; Serg't T J Atkinson, Corp'l J B Parker, 34th; H H Allred, 16th; Thos J Knight, 22d.

Moore Hospital.—J W Calder, 23d; Capt Eugene Grissom, 30th; J B Sheats, 34th; Wm R Floyd, 16th; Geo W Shafer, 22d; John W Hutchins, 22d; Thos Crabtree, 22d; Thos E Kates, 1st; John W Pugh, 3d; Wm R Robinson, 16th; Jesse Young, 16th; John Tuebyfill, 16th; A O Lynch, 34th; Allen M McInuess, 34th; D A Wilson, Gilbert Arrowood, Calvin J Deal, C B Powell, Margamin Jones, L J Wells, Dan Hoffman, Alf Gross, John D Hoke, Dan M Matthews, Wm L Lackey, Jas W Lacking, D B Talley, and Y Brewer, 38th; H Young, R A Painter, P L Edwards, E M Hunnicutt, Dallas James, Jos B Green, Jno M Snelson, Jno K Hall, 16th; A H Jones, Wm H Lewis, 1st; Isaac Rochelle, Benj J Garrish, 3d; Wm T Brantly, 26th, died; Jas H Belvin, Elijah W Belvin, Wm Moore, 1st; Jas B Benton, Jno R Ruffin, 33d; A W Saudurity, 38th; Lewis Miller, 16th; Wm J Nelson, drummer, 7th; Jno W Yates, 22d.

Howard Hospital.—J E Moss, 25th; H Helms, 48th; W D Sitton, J J Justice, J H Edney, 25th; Lt R H Grier, 49th; L J Erwin, 25th; W A Roberts, 35th; R Bowin, J A Campbell, 24th; W B Coston, M L Williams, J W King, H P Conner, 25th; Corp'l J A Hedrick, 45th; W T Horn, 26th; J M Cox, 22d; W R Haynes, 38th; D Hannick, 16th; N Royals, M Royals, 20th; John Morrison, 16th; W McGaner, 7th.

Royster Hospital.—J D Oliver, 24; P P Slayd, 1st; S E Steed, 38th; J P Jones, 16th; Luther C Hale, 24th.

Central Depot Hospital.—W Elliott, 24th; J Leadford, T Darer, J A Clarke, W Painter, 16th; J A Newton, 34th, F Anlow, 16th; G S Dawtry, 28th.

Second Georgia Hospital.—S G Boon, Co F, 1st.

Third Georgia Hospital.—J C McGugan, 38th.

Moore Hospital, June 28th and 29th.—Wm R Brown, 1st; C A Gregory, 12th, J Cave, 1st; A T Marsh, 22d; W B Hollingsworth, Ro Shipp, Wm T Sutton, 38th; M Gill, 1st; A S Hair, 38th, (dead;) Tim Wheeler, 24th; G Osborn, 26th; B F Parker, D R Foster, 24th; J H Russell, 12th; J O C Barlow, 26th; W M Carter, 38th; J P Bradshaw, 13th; M Rush, 34th; A W Green, R C Montgomery, Wm B Powell, J T Rice, N C Tunstall, 12th; R F Carter, 20th; C F Kingsberry, J E Ducke, J D Pain, Henry Pitts, B C Hamlett, 12th; J Watkins, 20th; J N Phipps, Wm S Hallerday, 12th; Wm Wilkins, 34th; Wilburn Willis, 22d; Wm H Wright, J T Scism, 34th; J E Croom, 18th; Capt J P Brooks, J D Shines, Ensign, D J Brandhurst, Serg't Major, 20th.

Ligon Hospital,: June 28th.—Milton Dulin, 48th; J T Sprinkle, 28th; J M Jones, J Massey, 4th.

More Arms and Ammunition.—We have positive information of the safe arrival at a Southern port, of the Thomas L. Wragg, late the Nashville, heavily loaded with arms and ammunition. Much of her valuable cargo is already landed, and at a secure point in the interior.—*Pet. Ex., 1st inst.*

"Hard Road to Travel."—A sparkling little *jeu d'esprit* was fulminated by a young gentleman, at one of the hotels on Saturday. Some one asked if it was possible for McClellan's army ever to get to Richmond. The *Pun-ic* joker responded, "If he does, he will have to level two Hills, wade through a Longstreet, pass a pretty strong Pickett, travel over a considerable number of Rhodes, and then batter down a "Stonewall." Certainly a hard road to travel.—*Rich'd Enquirer.*

A CARD.

SOME time ago I saw an advertisement from D. G. McRae, Capt. Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. T, requiring me to go to that company or be regarded as a deserter. I have thought proper to give the facts of this matter in order to remove the impression likely to be formed from such notice.

I was never enlisted in that company, nor sworn or mustered in, nor signed any muster or pay rolls, nor authorized any one to make arrangements for me, although I had taken a very active part, and felt and still feel an interest in the Company. I had agreed with Capt. Dockery to go with the company independently, tent with him and sustain myself if necessary, and drill the company and aid them in any way, as I had done; and he would assist me in getting an appointment as drill officer or regimental position. Failing in this, I intended to join the company as a private, should further acquaintance justify. Just then there was a great call for troops for the war and I got a recruiting appointment to go home and raise a company. To aid me in securing this I had got the following recommendations as I left:

"I am acquainted with Mr. M. J. McSween and as he wishes to raise men for the war I take this occasion to recommend him as a very suitable person to entrust with such an enterprise. I regard him as an honorable, accomplished gentleman and well worthy and competent to fill any company office.

"O. H. DOCKERY,
"Lieut. Col. Com'dg 38th Reg't N. C. T.

"CAMP MANGUM, N. C., Jan'y 25th, 1862."

"Gen'l J. G. Martin,—Sir: M. J. McSween, the gentleman spoken of by Col. Dockery, is from the county I have the honor to represent in Convention, and I fully concur in all that is said of him.

"Respectfully, W. F. LEAK.

"RALEIGH, Jan'y 25, 1862."

I failed to raise a company, and reported to the Adj't General, and got the appointment of Drill Officer at Camp Mangum, which I have held since. The Adj't General informed me that as I left the Reg't before it was transferred from State authority, and got another appointment before reporting to the Reg't, that this promotion would supersede any supposed enlistment in that company. The authorities have decided that if a man is connected with a company and *apparently* a member, he can be retained if a statement of facts from the Captain justify. It may be necessary to explain this matter and persons connected with it yet. I am at a loss to conjecture the motives for such a reference to me publicly, in view of the facts of the case. Capt. McRae probably means well generally, but unfortunately, he is regarded as partly insane, and if in that condition at the time, of course I excuse him from enmity and malice. M. J. McSWEEN.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 25, 1862.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1862.

"THE LONG AGONY" *not* OVER.—We have not yet arrived at the end of the great battle which has been raging with fury for a week past. Its tendency has been almost uniformly to one result—the signal defeat of the Grand Army of the yankees. But they contest the ground stubbornly, and opposed to any others than Southern troops fighting for their wives and children and liberty, they would doubtless have prevailed. The signs are that we shall have to bless God for ridding our Capital of the presence of the invader.

We have captured six Generals, including McClellan's next in command, Gen McCall, a graduate of West Point of 1823, and for 39 years an officer in the U. S. Army

The Petersburg Express says that yankee reinforcements were being landed, but that we have plenty of fresh troops to meet them.

We have no space for comment. The reader will prefer the copious particulars which we copy elsewhere, including every thing of importance in the Virginia papers of yesterday morning's date; to which we add an interesting article on the entire operations, from the Enquirer of the 1st, (due yesterday, but arrived to day.)

NORTH CAROLINA KILLED AND WOUNDED.—We publish such lists of casualties in North Carolina Regiments as have come to hand, and lists of our wounded in the Richmond Hospitals. These lists embrace, apparently, only the battles of the 26th and 27th.

Besides the officers enumerated in our last and in other parts of this paper, we regret to learn this morning that Lieut. Wm. A. Wooster of Wilmington is among the killed. He was a young gentleman of high character, a graduate with first distinction of our University in the class of 1860. Col. Iverson of the 20th is wounded; Lt. Robert T. Murphy, of Sampson, same Reg't, reported killed. Lt. William J. Kerr of Charlotte, 7th Reg't, severely wounded. Lt. F. J. Moore, slightly. Capt. Jas. Reeves, died of wounds. Lt. Stokes, mortally wounded.

Major P. J. Sinclair's wound is a painful one in the thigh. He was taken to the American Hotel, Richmond, and his wound dressed by Dr. Coffin. He has, however, just arrived here in this morning's boat from Wilmington. Lieut. John H. Anderson is expected to-day in another boat.

TWO GREAT SENSATIONS.—North Carolina has given occasion to two great sensations in yankeedom. The first is as follows:—

"From Newbern, N. C.—Surrender of one hundred Rebel Dragoons—Six North Carolina Regiments disbanded at Richmond, after hanging their Brigadier.—NEW YORK, June 22.—The Newbern "Progress" reports that one hundred Rebel dragoons had given themselves up at Washington, N. C. The same paper says that six North Carolina Regiments had been disbanded at Richmond, and placed under a guard, previous to which they hung their Brigadier-General."

The other is an amplification of this huge lie—a sort of clinching of the nail, by giving all the particulars of the aforesaid fight between the North Carolinians and the other rebels, with various other equally marvellous things. We suspect that the writer had a vision, in which he saw in his mind's eye the terrible lickings given by the North Carolinians to their yankee "brethren," last week. The writer tells how a newsboy from Richmond was captured, with his papers; how he told the yankees that his father had been "pressed into the rebel service, and like thousands of others in like circumstances, found it impossible to escape; and then how—

"He dwelt at length on a battle which he asserted to have taken place on the 12th inst., between some North Carolina regiments and regiments of other States, on account of the former declaring their intentions to go home, on the ground that their term of enlistment had expired, and the uselessness of further opposition to the North. The battle was a severe one, and lasted over two hours, during which time a heavy loss was sustained on both sides. They even brought to bear upon each other several 12 pounder field pieces, and exchanged canister and grape shot so rapidly and in such confusion and exhibited such bitter animosity, that the greatest alarm prevailed throughout the camp, lest the fight should become general among themselves and we seize the opportunity to accomplish our designs. The North Carolinians were finally subdued by superior numbers although the ill-feeling still existed. The event has been and continued to be the chief topic of discussion and conversation among all classes at Richmond, and occasioned the most intense regret in Secesh circles

"I am positively assured by parties, who are reliably informed, that the life of the arch traitor Jeff. Davis is in extreme danger, the Rebels looking upon him with the utmost suspicion. It is even averred that he was prevented by an armed force from escaping out of Richmond. He is the object of general distrust, and to him and his machinations is attributed the present distracted state of the country. Handbills in every variety, and in profuse quantities, are displayed all over the city denouncing Jeff. Davis, and applying to him ridiculous and opprobrious epithets. The rebels declare it is the intention of Davis to desert them."

That will do! the fellow that wrote this is a genius—in his way. We had not given Charles Henry Foster credit for so much skill as an inventor.

YANKEE FRAUDS.—We have frequently remarked that the yankee people were sustained in this war by fraud and falsehood—false reports of great victories, and of "Union" feeling at the South. The Winston Sentinel exposes one of the most glaring of the latter species of frauds. It has seen a Philadelphia Inquirer of the 18th June, which says that "a very old and the strongest paper in Raleigh, [the Standard,] the capital and center of the State, openly and over and over acknowledges the U. S. as *its* country, and the Federal Government as *its* Government. It speaks of "*our* iron clads," (the Confederates have none now,) and of "*our* army" in the same breath that it speaks of "the United States," &c.

The Sentinel, though no friend to the Standard, is fair enough to state that this is a shameful falsification of anything that the Standard ever said. Indeed it is evident that it is a lie made out of the whole cloth, for the Standard never said anything that could be tortured into such expressions. However men may differ with the Editor of the Standard on public questions, we suppose that there is no one, not even his bitterest foe, who does not know that he is a true and devoted North Carolinian and Southern man. These stories in the Yankee press are part of a game played at the North in hopes of exciting fatal distrust among our people.

THE YANKEE LIES ABOUT NORTH CAROLINIANS.—Some of the people who see the Yankee lies about North Carolina that are re-copied into most of the Southern papers may conclude that there is some truth in the Richmond Enquirer's way of accounting for these "compliments," which come "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." But they will be mistaken. We have already replied to the Enquirer on this subject, but chance has thrown in our way another explanation. The Richmond papers have pretty much a monopoly of the Yankee news and deal it out as suits *them*. The "compliments" to North Carolina, for some reason or other, are picked out for publication: *those to other States are omitted.* We have now before us a copy of the N. Y. Times from which extracts made at Richmond have circulated throughout the Confederacy. There are some outrageous lies in it about Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and particularly South Carolina troops. These are all passed by in Richmond—and we shall do the same here. We only mention this to put our people on their guard against stories taken from Northern papers and circulated here *for political effect.*

THE YANKEE LOSS.—A friend at Petersburg writes us that the yankee loss is estimated at 30,000, and many think as high as 40,000, perhaps 50,000.

MARRIED,

On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. ROBERT T. WEBB to Miss ANNIE F. SEDBERRY, daughter of H. B. Sedberry, Esq.,—all of this place.

FROM EUROPE.

The Enquirer of the 30th ult. publishes more in detail the news from Europe that it gave in its issue of Saturday. The mail arrived on Monday. We copy now the following additional passages of parliamentary debate, which ought not to have been omitted by the Enquirer and Examiner in their first publication:

"With respect to the rumors of mediation [said Earl Russell, concluding his speech on Butler,] he was glad the question had been put, for such rumors were likely to lead to much mischief. Her Majesty's Government had made no proposal to France in reference thereto, and the French Government had made no proposal to England. Therefore, there had been no communications of any kind on the subject between the two Governments. Without, however, giving any opinion as to the propriety of offering mediation at some future day, if circumstances should prove favorable, he must say that the present time appeared to him most inopportune. He conceived that in the embittered state of feeling in America it would lead to no good, but retard the time for such an offer being favorably made.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hopwood asked if there was any truth in the mediation rumors?

Lord Palmerston said, that no communication had been received from the French Government on the subject, and as to the British Government they had no intention at present to offer mediation.

The "Times" says there will be no disposition to quarrel with the decision of the Cabinet, and the country will gladly leave the question in the hands of the Government to choose such an opportunity and mode of action as they may deem proper. It admits that advice from England would not be acceptable, but would rejoice to see the Emperor of France or the Czar of Russia press on the Americans the counsels which would be indignantly rejected if offered by England.

The "Times" then speculates on the disastrous effect of either a Northern conquest, or the reverse, and argues that if the Southerners continue to protract the struggle, the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and perhaps accepted by the exhausted combatants. England may then, with prudence, hold itself in readiness to support any proposition urged by its more favored neighbors.

The Morning "Post" says that Lord Palmerston's announcement that no mediation was intended, will be received with satisfaction, as an indication of the good sense of the governments of France and England, and of their respect for international laws.

After expatiating, however, on the uselessness of any present offer of mediation, the "Post" says the time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of the neutral States to interpose in the American troubles; but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly to staud aloof.

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, June 30.—A despatch to the Advertiser, from Jackson, on the 29th, says passengers from Vicksburg this morning report that, on yesterday morning, seven Federal vessels succeeded in passing up by our batteries. A severe bombardment commenced, lasting two hours, from the fleet and batteries on the Louisiana shore. It is understood that *several* vessels, including the Brooklyn, were *badly damaged. Heavy slaughter among their* crews. Confederate loss, nine, including one woman killed. Our batteries were uninjured.

The firing was principally directed at the city. Several houses were shattered. Deserters report the enemy's *loss heavy,* and that they expected an easy capture.

Later.—We learn from Vicksburg that the enemy is slowly bombarding the town from their mortar boats to-day. The telegraph office has been smashed.

Gentlemen from New Orleans say Butler has issued an order levying a tax of two millions of dollars on the city.

A despatch to the Advertiser from Jackson on the 30th, says the Yazoo correspondent of the Mississippian, writing under date of the 16th, says two of the enemy's gunboats were reconnoitering in the Yazoo river, when Com. Pinckney burned the Confederate gunboats Van Dorn, Polk and Livingston. This action is considered unnecessary and is much deplored here. The loss of property is heavy.

Gen. Van Dorn issued an order on the 28th, to the army, declaring Vicksburg should be defended to *the death.* The Federals can never occupy Vicksburg. The fleet appears to be too much crippled to engage in a successful battle with our batteries.

An Omission.—Our Virginia exchanges, the Richmond papers and the Petersburg Express especially, are worthy of all praise for enterprise and industry in presenting news, and sometimes even more than "reliable" news.

They are, however, very often in omission—they do not always give place to the fact that there are soldiers in the field from other States than Virginia, and they do not admit the fact that every Virginia soldier is not always a hero, and equal to any emergency.

For no purpose of either jealousy or complaint, but for the purpose of the ascertainment of truth, we refer to the following extract from a letter published in the Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus, giving some details of the action of the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment in the battles of Chickahominy:

The 14th was in the battle of both Saturday and Sunday—were under fire nearly the whole time. The letter says: "The enemy was totally defeated. We got possession of their entire camp, tents all standing. We took 100 barrels of whiskey, any quantity of commissary stores, 6000 stand of arms, 600 prisoners, and a great many other valuable stores. We kept possession of their camp two days and nights, and killed thousands of the enemy. It was a complete success. Our regiment lost two killed and four disabled. During the hottest of the fight, a Virginia brigade abandoned a position of great importance—they ran. General Hill sent for our brigade to take the position they had vacated. In approaching the designated point, we marched by General Hill in magnificent style. The old veteran could not contain his pent up emotion, and rising in his stirrups, he raised his hat from his head and exclaimed, 'There go my own brave North Carolina boys, who never run!' 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'you are going to take the place of troops who have just run from their position. *You* will never run. No, never!" He was replied to by a brace of yells, that set his mind at ease on that score."

The same report has reached us from other sources, and it is due to justice that the matter should be known and stated.—*Chas. Courier.*

A PRISONER—NOT KILLED.—Capt. Morgan C. Lee, of the Robeson Rifle Guards, 18th N. C. T., asks us to say that in the New York Herald of the 11th inst. he sees that Bunion Stancell of his company is a prisoner, and not killed as was supposed.

NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, mentioning the arrival of sick and wounded from the Chickahominy, says,—

"Many of the above men were wounded at Hanover Court House, at Fair Oaks, and at the different skirmishes had with the Rebels since our advance to Richmond. Of the Rebel wounded twenty-one are from North Carolina, and one each from Virginia and Louisiana. The regiments from North Carolina suffered very heavily in the two above mentioned battles, as they have done in most of the engagements between the respective armies during the war. It looks as if [illegible] more confidence in the [illegible] in those from any other [illegible] at least they are always found in the front and hold the post of honor."

A MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT.—The New Yorkers were thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago by the sudden appearance of President Lincoln and Gen. Pope of the army, who left Washington at 5 P. M., arrived at New York at 1 A. M., and immediately passed through to West Point, where they arrived at 4 A. M., all the way by special trains, and in 11 hours. Gen. Scott had been telegraphed to meet him there. Speculations were indulged such as that Gen. McClellan was to be recalled, Gen. Scott again placed in command; the Secretary of War ousted and some one put in his place. Lincoln remained one day and then passed directly through to Washington, making a brief speech, (with nothing in it,) at Jersey City.

As to McClellan, we hope he is by this time where Lincoln can't recall him.

KILLED IN A SKIRMISH.—A subscriber in the 26th Regiment (Col. Vance's) writes us that on the night of the 25th ult. that Regiment was on picket near Richmond and was fired on by the enemy's pickets. The firing was briskly returned and continued for some time. The 26th lost 3 killed and 3 wounded. Of these our correspondent mentions as killed, Hiram Evans and John Ray; wounded, John Calder; all of Co. E, and of Chatham.

Florence and Fayetteville Rail Road.

UNDER the provisions of an Ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, Books will be opened on the 16th June at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Florence & Fayetteville Rail Road Co." Shares One Hundred Dollars each.

At the Rail Road Office in Fayetteville.—Under the direction of the General Commissioners, A. A. McKethan, D. A. Ray, A. W. Steel, Wm. McL. McKay and Jno. M. Rose.

At the Red Springs.—Under the direction of Hector McNeill, Wm. J. Stewart, Jas. A. Smith, Dan'l C. McNeill and Col. Alex. McMillan, or any one of them.

At Floral College.—Under the direction of Dr. Neill McNair, Dr. A. D. McLean, Archibald Smith, Edmund Lilly and Col. Alexander Watson, or any one of them

At Quecnsdale.—Under the direction of Murdock McRae, D. McLeod, D. McCallum, Jas McRae, Jr., and J. H. McQueen, or any one of them.

At Alfordsville.—Under the direction of John Purcell, Jno. McNair, Sion Alford, Dugald McCallum and Jno. McCallum, or any one of them.

The Subscription Books will remain open for the space of 60 days. When a sufficient sum is subscribed the Company will be organized for the purpose of building the Road

A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
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JNO. M. ROSE,
General Commissioners.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1862. 32tf

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May 20, 1862. 27y

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

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For particulars apply to T. M. JONES, Pres.

June 16, 1862. 34-7